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IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1951

Contracts Awarded for Addition to Veterinary Building

URBANA--Contracts totalling $308,870 were awarded recently for an annex to the new College of Veterinary Medicine building at the University of Illinois.

E. L. Stouffer, University architect, said today an unexpected saving of about $300,000 made it possible to add the annex. It was not included in the original plans or building contracts.

Stouffer said when contracts were awarded last January, building costs had dropped about 10 percent from the preceding season. This saving is being used to finance the annex. Funds for the structure are available from the $1,800,000 appropriated by the legislature for the veterinary building and are subject to release by the governor.

Dr. Robert Graham, dean of the veterinary medicine college, says the annex will house the autopsy room and related activities. The annex will be connected to the main building by an arcade and will be built so farm trucks can drive through it.

Dean Graham says University veterinarians perform about 1,500 autopsies each year to diagnose livestock diseases. And practicing Illinois veterinarians and livestock raisers send in annually about 100,000 specimens, many of them blood samples and baby chicks, for help in deciding what disease an animal has and how to cure it.

(MORE)

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Veterinary Annex -- add 1

Dean Graham says construction of the annex will help improve this public service work of the veterinary college.

The general construction contract for $180,000 was awarded to John Felmley Company, Bloomington. The $38,871 plumbing contract went to W. T. Mahoney and Sons, Chicago, while electrical work will be done by the Square Deal Electric Company, Urbana, for $20,875. And heating, ventilation, and refrigeration will be installed by National Korectair Company, Chicago, for $69,214.

All companies were low bidders and are now working on the veterinary college building.

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Beware of Comparing Hog Prices on Two Markets for Short Time

URBANA--Three dangers were pointed out today in comparing hog prices between two markets for a short time and then picking the higher market.

W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says first that for a given weight and grade of hogs, price relationships change over time. From July 10, 1948 to July 2, 1949, prices for 180-200 pound hogs on one local market varied from $1 below to 10 cents above prices for the same weight class at a terminal market.

And just because a market offers the best price for one grade of hogs, it may not necessarily offer the best price for some other weight and grade.

Finally, says Wills, when comparing prices, compare them for the weight and grade you have to sell, not the top or average prices.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1951

Corn Harvesting Losses Are Staggering $171 Million

URBANA--If results in a mechanical corn picking contest are any guide, Illinois farmers left just over $171 million worth of corn in their fields after harvest this fall.

G. E. Pickard, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, says that 13 bushels was the average loss in corn shelled off and ears dropped in a mechanical corn picking contest in Hancock county this fall. It is believed to be the first such contest in Illinois.

Pickard said the losses for the 24 machines ranged from 5½ to 25 bushels an acre in a corn field averaging 80 bushels an acre. The average loss was 13 bushels an acre. Livestock cannot recover anywhere near all the corn left in a field by gleaning.

Illinois farmers raised 8,234,000 acres of corn this year. At $1.60 per bushel for corn, the 13-bushel average loss, valued at $20.80, would amount to $171,267,200 for total corn acreage.

University agricultural economists say a 25-bushel harvesting loss per acre, costing $40, would more than pay for the growing and harvesting costs of about $24 an acre.

The state crop reporting service says Illinois farmers harvested about 420 million bushels of corn in 1950. But if they left an average of 13 bushels in the field, they could have added just over 107 million bushels to this crop.

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LJN:mm
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FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1951

Fescue-Ladino Is Fine Mixture

URBANA--For big hay or pasture crops on medium-fertile soils, try a mixture of tall fescue and Ladino clover.

R. F. Fuelleman, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today this mixture has produced 570 pounds of beef and mutton an acre at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station. Those are 2-year average animal gains for 1948-49 too.

At 30 cents a pound for lamb or beef, that's an income of $171 an acre, far more than you could expect from corn or beans.

Fuelleman adds that the fescue-Ladino mixture averaged 9,806 pounds of dry matter for 1948-49. That's enough to feed a cow for nine to ten months.

On another field for 1949 alone, a fescue-Ladino mixture produced 11,140 pounds of dry matter an acre--enough for all-year grazing. It was pastured for 218 days and produced 325 pounds of animal gain an acre, but the livestock ate only half the feed available in the field.

Preliminary estimates for this year show the yield of forage to be about the same, but animal gains about twice as high.

Dairy cattle can use a fescue-Ladino mixture rather well, even with a high proportion of fescue. And the combination grows well on soils of medium fertility and is rather good on moist soils where the water does not stand too long.

Fescue alone is not recommended. However, Fuelleman says that if you seed it with Ladino clover, you add a high-protein legume which livestock relish and that's where the gains come.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Fayette County -- Tractor Maintenance School for 4-H Club Leaders Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 3, 4 and 5, Walton Implement Company, Vandalia. District school to train local 4-H Club leaders in methods of conducting county schools for members enrolled in the 4-H Tractor Maintenance Project. School covers lubrication, care of oil cleaners and filters, adjustment of carburetors, use of proper fuels, care of ignition and cooling systems, care of rubber tires and proper power application.

Chicago -- Illinois Technical Forestry Association Meeting, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 3-5. American Furniture Mart Building, 660 North Lake Shore Drive. To plan program for 1951. The association is made up of technically trained foresters in the state. Others who are interested are also invited.

JANUARY RADIO PROGRAMS
W-I-L-L Farm Hour

1951

January 1 The Farmer Looks Ahead to 1951 (Case, Anderson and Simerl) (tape)

2 Home Garden Clinic (Somers)
Easy Ways to Get Rid of Stumps (Walters)

3 Timely Topics in Livestock (Russell and Carlisle)
Creep Feeding Tests at South Farm (Meade and Nesheim)

4 The Customer Is Not Always Right! (R. Kelly) (tape)
Antibiotics for Beef Cattle (Neumann)

5 How to Save Labor in Crop and Livestock Production (J. Wills)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

6 Plans for the 1951 4-H Club Year (Pilchard)
The Conservationist's Role in Good Conservation (Sampson and Walker)

8 Time-of-Planting Corn Experiments in a Cool Season (Dungan)
Report on Soil Productivity Rating Studies (Rust)
Killing Brush with Chemicals (Slife)

9 Timely Tips for Dairymen (Rhode)
Veterinary Question Box (Cover)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

10 Farm Records--a Must in 1951 (Whitman) (tape)
Profits in Wood Fuel Production (Walters)

11 Good Chicks for Healthy Flocks and High Production (Ridlen)
Why Not Do Your Own Logging? (Kulp)

12 Pulling the Weather's Teeth (Culver)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

13 Cow Families--Their Importance in a Breeding Program (Ormiston)
Soil Conservation Cooperators in Champaign County (Walker)

15 Oat Varieties for 1951 (Bonnett and Pendleton)
Legume Inoculation--Good Crop Insurance (Lynch)

16 Let's Cut New-Born Pig Losses (Morrill)
Pullorum Disease--What to Do About It (Alberts)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

17 New Beef Grades and What They Mean (Bull) (tape)
Ordering Your Small Fruit Varieties (Colby) (tape)

18 Farm Lease Question Box (Cunningham)
Preventing Late Blight Fruit Rot on Tomatoes (Linn)

January 19 What! Price Ceilings? (Norton) (tape)
Boost Profits by Cutting Livestock Shipping Losses (Wills)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

20 Progress Report on 4-H Tractor Maintenance Schools (Pilchard and Ayers)

22 1951 Legume-Grass Program (Linsley) (tape)
Corn Results From the Soil Experiment Fields (Miller)

23 Distemper--Don't Let It Harm Your Dog (Brassmer)
Conferences for Local 4-H Club Leaders (Gaebe)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

24 1950 Progress in Soil Conservation (Clark)
Agricultural Engineering Topic to Be Announced (Ayers)

25 Prevue of 1951 Farm and Home Week
Soil Survey Maps--Making Them and Using Them (Washer)

26 G.I. and Vo-Ag Farm Accounting and Management Courses (Henderson, Hill and Buddemeier)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

27 Soil Conservation at Farm and Home Week (Purnell) (tape)
4-H Party-a-Month and Leisure Hour Projects (Lyon)

29 Soybean Results From the Soil Experiment Fields (Lang)
Clover Seeding Suggestions (Scott)
Controlling Wild Onion and Garlic (Slife)
Farm and Home Week Prevue

30 Controlling Mastitis in Dairy Herds (Pratt)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)
Farm and Home Week Prevue

31 Progress Report on Silo Preservative Tests (Corbin)
Agricultural Engineering Topic to Be Announced (Ayers)
Farm and Home Week Prevue

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IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1951

Three Ways to Get Rid of Stumps

URBANA--If you have an old tree stump too close to your house to blast or pull out, the easiest way to get rid of it is by rotting it out.

C. S. Walters, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today to cut the stump at or below ground level. Then cover it with soil and keep the dirt moist. This dampness will help fungi rot the wood. You can even plant grass over the stump while it is rotting, but keep the soil damp during the dry season.

In a couple of years, most of the stump will be gone and the rest can easily be grubbed out. Walters says this method takes some time, but it's easy to do.

A faster way to remove an old stump is to burn it out, if that's practical in your case. Take a 5-gallon paint can, remove the bottom and top, and cut four or five 1-inch holes in the sides near the bottom. This actually makes a small stove. Put it on top of the stump and build a fire in it with coke, charcoal or coal. Then keep moving it around to burn all parts of the stump.

If the stump is less than two feet wide, a practical method is to grub it out. However, Walters says none of the chemical stump removers so far tested have shown good results.

LJN:lw
1-2-51

New Camping Committee Appointed

URBANA--A new committee to handle all details of the camping program of the University of Illinois agricultural extension service has been appointed by H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture.

The Illinois camping program was originated in 1946 to provide camping facilities for 4-H Club members in the state. But one job of the new committee is to plan and provide for adult camping also.

Rusk says the new committee combines the work of the former Memorial Camp committee, the state camp coordinating committee and the state camp personnel committee. It will include two members from each of the five camping districts and will be responsible for general supervision of the over-all state camping program and development of the five camps. They are State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello, Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see near Kankakee, Southern District 4-H camp near West Frankfort, Western District 4-H camp near Jacksonville, and Rock River 4-H camp near Oregon. Committee members are:

W. G. Kammlade, 1951 chairman, Urbana
H. R. Brunnemeyer, 1951 vice-chairman, Urbana
W. C. Anderson, Jackson county farm adviser, Murphysboro
V. J. Banter, Stephenson county farm adviser, Freeport
Ruth Erb, Jersey county home adviser, Jerseyville
Dorothy Footitt, Carroll county home adviser, Mt. Carroll
C. N. Glover, St. Clair county farm adviser, Belleville
R. A. Jarnagin, College editorial office, Champaign
A. C. Kamm, Piatt county farm adviser, Monticello
Eleanor Kemmerer, DeWitt county home adviser, Clinton
Florence Kimmelshue, state 4-H home economics staff, Champaign
Mary A. McKee, state 4-H home economics staff, Champaign
Frank Mynard, state 4-H agricultural staff, Urbana
F. A. Painter, LaSalle county farm adviser, Ottawa
E. I. Pilchard, state leader, boys' 4-H Club work, Urbana
E. H. Regnier, state 4-H recreation specialist, Urbana
George Reid, Hancock county farm adviser, Carthage
James T. Somers, Lee county farm adviser, Amboy
A. T. Anderson, community improvement specialist, Champaign
Thelma Patterson, camping specialist, Chicago
Fay Root, camping specialist, Cisco
(The last three persons are advisory members with no vote.)

LJN:lw 1-2-51 -30-

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IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1951

Cannery Fieldmen Meet January 11-12

URBANA--Late blight which hit Illinois tomato growers hard last summer will be an important topic on the opening morning of the Illinois cannery fieldmen's school set for January 11-12 in the Illini Union building on the University of Illinois campus.

Lee Somers, general chairman, says the first day's program will cover mainly the problems of tomato growers. M. B. Linn, plant disease specialist, will discuss late blight. Another topic will be steps leading to a 30-ton-an-acre yield in 1950.

The January 12 program includes discussions of the corn borer and ear worm problem in sweet corn, chemical control of weeds in cannery crops, new varieties of sweet corn, blossom set and planting rate of peas, and research work in asparagus.

University horticulturists on the program are J. P. McCollum, C. Y. Taylor, and C. Y. Arnold, plus agricultural economist L. H. Simerl, reporting on the agricultural outlook for 1951.

Visiting authorities include J. D. Wilson, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; R. A. Blanchard, U. S. Department of Agriculture; E. E. Phillips, American Can company; James Apple, University of Wisconsin; and Marshall Evans, Green Giant Packing company.

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1-2-51

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Soybean Defoliation Is Opening Topic at Sprayers' School

URBANA--One of the newest ways for custom spray operators to earn more money is by chemical defoliation of soybeans.

That topic will open the third annual Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training School to be held January 18-19-20 in the Illini Union building on the University of Illinois campus.

R. F. Fuelleman, University agronomist, will discuss removal of soybean leaves with sprays to hasten ripening of the beans. And G. E. Pickard, University farm machinery specialist, will report on tractor snouts to do that work without knocking down the plants.

H. B. Petty, program chairman, says that more than 100 sprayers have already said they will attend. Petty is insect specialist in the College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

On Thursday afternoon, January 18, topics include identification of insect pests, a talk on liquid fertilizers and a discussion of insecticides. Thursday evening a general discussion is planned on problems of aerial and ground operators by spray men themselves.

Friday's program covers insect and weed control recommendations, toxicity of chemicals to warm-blooded animals, weed identification, winter spraying for brush control and latest information on spray nozzles.

On Friday evening and Saturday morning an exhibit of sprayers and equipment can be seen in the Stock Pavilion.

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1-2-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1951

Landlord Usually Pays Half the Cost of Combining Beans

URBANA--There are about three ways in which a landlord and tenant can settle up now at the end of the year on the cost of combining soybeans. In east-central Illinois most landlords pay half the combining cost.

Briefly, that's the answer of J. B. Cunningham, University of Illinois farm tenancy specialist, to a McLean county farmer's question. He wanted to know what the customary rate for combining is and whether it is paid on total acreage or only half.

When landlords pay half the combining cost, some pay the usual rate--about $4 an acre--for their half, while others pay $1 to $1.50 an acre combined.

Another arrangement is for the tenant to do the combining while the landlord furnishes the seed.

A third method, used by a few tenants, is for tenants to furnish both seed and combining and then receive three-fifths or two-thirds of the harvested crop.

As for paying for all or only half the acreage, Cunningham says that in general the entire acreage is considered. But you get the same result whether you figure total acreage times half the rate, or half the acreage times the full rate.

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Chopped Bedding Fine, Say Dairymen

URBANA--Dairymen's experience with chopped bedding seems to be pretty good, according to reports reaching University of Illinois dairy experts who supervise dairy herd improvement association work.

Blaine Erhardt, DHIA tester in Moultrie county, says Lloyd F. Sharp and son have found that cut straw improves their bedding greatly. It absorbs liquid manure better than plain straw, and it stays in place much better.

In Clinton county, tester Vincent Kohrs says that Clarence Schumacher intends to chop all the bedding he uses in the stanchion barn because it will go further, will stay where it's put and will not be pushed into the gutter.

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Sanitarians' Conference Will Be Clean Affair

URBANA--Sanitation will be the password January 9-10 at the conference of dairy and food technologists and sanitarians in the Illini Union building at the University of Illinois.

Cleanliness in mechanical dishwashers, bulk milk dispensers and milk, plus sanitary disposal of dairy plant wastes and control of brucellosis in livestock, are among the program topics.

And "Problems in Food Acceptance" is the subject of a luncheon talk Wednesday noon. W. F. Dove, director of food acceptance studies in the University of Illinois College of Medicine, is the speaker.

Z. J. Ordal, University food technologist and program chairman, says about 90 persons are expected to attend.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Farm Housing Meetings

A series of housing meetings will be held in a number of counties during the first three months of 1951. Three meetings make up the series for each county--one on architectural problems, one on planning utilities and one on interior planning. Extension specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will attend each meeting. Here is the schedule for early January:

Adams County

Mtg. #1 Wednesday, January 10 - Subjects to be discussed are structures (good construction), functional planning, exterior appearance and types of materials.

Mtg. #2 Wednesday, January 17 - Subjects to be discussed are heating, plumbing, and wiring.

Mtg. #3 Wednesday, January 24 - Subjects to be discussed are careful house planning, kitchen arrangement, household equipment and providing space in which to use that equipment.

For details, contact Farm Adviser S. E. Myers or Home Adviser Margaret Walbridge.

Quincy, Illinois -- District Horticultural Central Society Annual Meeting. Wednesday and Thursday, January 10 and 11.

University of Illinois -- Illinois Cannery Fieldmen's School. - Faculty Lounge, Illini Union Building. Thursday and Friday, January 11 and 12.

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1951

Illinois Leads Eastern Milk Drinkers

URBANA--Illinois people are drinking more milk, they're paying less per quart for it and the increase in consumption per person has been almost double the increase in 11 large eastern markets.

Those are highlights reported today by R. W. Bartlett and W. E. Collins, milk marketing specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture. They compared 10 Illinois cities with 11 large eastern cities for the 10 years 1940-49. The Illinois markets were Champaign-Urbana, St. Louis, Decatur, Bloomington, the Quad-Cities, Peoria, Chicago, Springfield, Danville and Quincy.

The two men found in 1949 that average milk consumption in 10 Illinois markets was .80 pint daily per person while in 11 eastern markets it was .74 pint.

As for prices, store prices in eastern cities averaged 20.5 cents a quart higher than store prices in 10 Illinois markets in 1949.

And for 1945-49, per capita milk sales went up 13 percent in 10 Illinois markets, but dropped 10 percent in the 11 eastern markets during the same time. Bartlett and Collins say increases in Illinois milk sales are the result of lower prices at the store compared with home deliveries, higher consumer incomes and market milk prices that are in line with prices of manufactured dairy products.

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Feeding Test With Four Kinds of Solvent Soybean Meal

URBANA--Four kinds of solvent soybean meal are now being tested at the Illinois College of Agriculture to investigate better ways of making solvent meal with high feeding value for hogs.

D. E. Becker, animal scientist, says the four types being fed to growing-fattening pigs are regularly processed meal, the desolventized kind, partly toasted meal, and trichloroethylene-extracted meal.

Eight lots of pigs are on test. All are on rye pasture with a ration of yellow corn, alfalfa meal and mineral mixture, plus one of the various meals.

Desolventized meal has the oil extracted by hexane without toasting. If this proves satisfactory, perhaps the cost of making soybean meal can be reduced by eliminating the toasting.

Partly toasted meal has the oil extracted with a solvent, but is heated only half as long as regularly processed meal.

Trichloroethylene-extracted meal is the same except that this chemical replaces hexane as the solvent.

Four of the eight lots of pigs are getting the basic soybean oil meal rations. The other four lots have aureomycin added to the basic rations to see whether it will produce faster gains. All hogs will be slaughtered at 200 pounds next spring, and the carcasses will be studied for quality.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1951

Wise Idea to Use Two Sets of Inserts for Milking Machine

URBANA--It pays off to have two sets of rubber inserts for teat cups on your milking machine and to change them every week or two. The inserts, also called cup liners, will then last longer and you'll produce cleaner milk.

John Kroener, dairy herd improvement association tester in Cook county, says one of his dairymen is using two sets, each for two weeks at a time. The two-week rest brings the inserts back to their original shape and makes them last longer.

Thomas C. Wilson, tester in Crawford, Lawrence, Jasper, and Richland counties, says that one of his members lets one set of liners soak for a week in solution while using the other. He also washes the set he is using after each milking. He found that his bacteria plate count dropped from 143,000 to only 800 in one month's time.

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LJN:lw
1-5-51

Livestock-Share Lease Suggested

URBANA--It's probably best to have a livestock-share lease in order to give both landlord and tenant the fairest return from livestock on pasture.

That was essentially the answer of J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, to a Knox county farmer's question about pricing rotation pasture on the basis of pounds of gain per acre.

Cunningham says the idea is all right, but he hesitates to recommend it unless the cattle can be weighed when they go onto and come off the pasture, and unless they get only pasture and both parties are in complete agreement on rate of pay for gain.

Instead, Cunningham suggests a livestock-share lease. The next best alternative is usually cash rent per acre or per animal.

LJN:lw -30-

Insect and Weed Identification Session in Spray Conference

URBANA--Two sessions on identifying insect pests and weeds from actual specimens will be held during the Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School January 18-19-20 in the Illini Union building on the University of Illinois campus.

W. P. Hayes, head of entomology work in the University of Illinois, will explain how to identify insects just before lunch Thursday noon, January 18. After lunch the group will practice identifying insects from mounted specimens.

A similar session will be held on weed identification on Friday morning, with Fred Slife, University weed control specialist, in charge. The insect and weed identification sessions were requested by the spray operators themselves.

LJN:lw -30-
1-5-51

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

DeKalb County -- Tractor Maintenance School for 4-H Club Leaders, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 9, 10 and 11. Arison Implement Company, Sycamore. District school to train leaders in methods of conducting county schools for members enrolled in the 4-H tractor maintenance project. School covers lubrication, care of oil cleaners and filters, adjustment of carburetors, use of proper fuels, care of ignition and cooling systems, care of rubber tires and proper power application.

University of Illinois -- Dairy and Food Technologists' and Sanitarians' Conference, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 9 and 10, Room 314 Illini Union Building.

Farm Housing Meetings

A series of housing meetings will be held in a number of counties during the first three months of 1951. Three meetings make up the series for each county--one on architectural problems, one on planning utilities, and one on interior planning. Extension specialists at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will attend each meeting. Here is the schedule for early January:

McDonough County

Mtg. 1 Tuesday, January 9. Subjects to be discussed are housing structures (good construction), functional planning, exterior appearance, and types of materials. U. of I. extension specialist Keith Hinchcliff.

Mtg. 2 Tuesday, January 16. Subjects to be discussed are heating, plumbing and wiring. U. of I. extension specialist Frank W. Andrew.

Mtg. 3 Tuesday, January 23. Subjects to be discussed are study of family needs, careful interior planning, kitchen arrangement, and household equipment and space in which to use that equipment. U. of I. extension specialist Catherine M. Sullivan.

For details, contact McDonough Farm Adviser Nye Bouslog, or Home Adviser Hazel Adams.

farm Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1951

Tomorrow Is Tomato Day

URBANA--Tomorrow is Tomato Day for about 100 Illinois cannery fieldmen when they open their two-day January 11-12 meeting in the Illini Union building on the University of Illinois campus.

Joe Lutz, McLean county tomato grower, will open the program at 10 a.m. with a report on how he grew 30 tons of tomatoes an acre last summer. Average 1950 Illinois yield was about 5 tons an acre.

Other topics on the tomato-day program are direct seeding without transplanting and comments on varieties by cannery fieldmen themselves, plus a spray program to control foliage diseases, color in tomatoes and recent progress in applying fungicides.

Program chairman Lee Somers, extension vegetable crops specialist, says the January 12 program concerns the corn borer and ear worm situation in 1951, pea aphid control, new varieties of sweet corn, chemical weed control, with specific recommendations, and research on asparagus.

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LJN:lw
1-5-51

Three Reasons for Higher Illinois Milk Consumption

URBANA--Lower prices for milk, higher consumer incomes and differentials between store prices and home-delivered prices are three reasons why Illinois folks are drinking more milk than easterners.

That's the explanation given today by R. W. Bartlett and W. E. Collins, milk marketing specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture. They found, in comparing milk consumption in 10 Illinois cities with 11 eastern big city markets, that we drank 8/10 pint per day in 1949 compared with just under 3/4 pint for people in the east.

Moreover, our consumption went up 45 percent from 1940 to 1949, but theirs rose only 23 percent, or half as much.

First reason for these differences, the two men say, is that store and home-delivered prices were 2 to 3 cents higher per quart in 1949 in the east than in Illinois.

Then, too, per person income for the 7,250,000 people in the 10 Illinois markets went up 138 percent from 1940 to 1949. But it rose only 110 percent in the 11 eastern markets.

Finally, all eight Illinois markets with no store differential in 1945 reduced store prices two cents a quart below home-delivered prices sometime between 1945 and 1949. Per person sales in these eight markets went up 15 percent during that time.

Store sale of milk at a 2-cent differential is the direct result of Supreme Court decisions permitting intermarket shipment of grade A milk. As a result, intermarket shipment of milk is now the usual thing in many Illinois markets, the milk coming in from markets up to 125 miles away.

LJN:lw
1-5-51

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Jefferson County -- Tractor Maintenance School for 4-H Club Leaders. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 16, 17 and 18. Lelan Carr Implement Company, Mt. Vernon. District school to train leaders in methods of conducting county schools for members enrolled in the 4-H tractor maintenance project. School covers lubrication, care of ignition and cooling systems, adjustment of carburetors, use of proper fuels, care of oil cleaners and filters, care of rubber tires and proper power application.

District Music and Drama Festivals

A program consisting of entertainment chosen from counties within the district to decide which groups or individuals will participate in the Farm and Home Week Folk Festival.

Henry County

Cambridge High School, Cambridge - Tuesday, January 16, 7 p.m.

Perry County

Pinckneyville High School, Pinckneyville - Tuesday, January 16, 7:30 p.m.

Ogle County

Oregon High School, Oregon - Wednesday, January 17, 7 p.m.

Morgan County

South Jacksonville School, Jacksonville - Wednesday, January 17, 7 p.m.

Bond County

Woman's Building, Bond County Fair Grounds, Greenville - Wednesday, January 17, 7 p.m.

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1951

50th Farm and Home Week Dates Are February 5-8

URBANA--The 50th annual Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be held February 5 through 8.

H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture, today urged all Illinois farm folks to attend. During the four days there will be about 190 talks, discussions and question periods covering all phases of farming and homemaking.

Farm and Home Week will provide a nice, short midwinter vacation, because there's plenty of entertainment and a chance to visit old friends and make new ones. And it's also a concentrated school or short course with all the new information that's packed in.

Sessions are scheduled on economic outlook, farm machinery and buildings, churches and the changing community, legumes and grasses, rural youth, many phases of homemaking, cold storage locker plants, farm land prices, small lakes on farms and many other topics.

Dean Rusk emphasizes that the place to register has been changed this year. The new registration booths will be in the lobby of the Illini Union building, not the auditorium. You can make room reservations for about $2 to $3 per night when you register in the Union. Rooms are located in University dormitories or private homes.

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LJN:jo
1/8/51

Make Farm Plans for 5-15-Year Cold War

URBANA--Illinois farmers should make plans to keep their soil, machinery and buildings in good shape for 5, 10 or 15 years on the basis that the cold war may last that long.

That's the view today of H. C. M. Case, head of agricultural economics work in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Case says the big difference we face in 1951 is the need to keep soil and farm improvements in tiptop shape for full production for the long pull.

Planning for all-out food production during World War II days was done one year at a time. We thought little about keeping soils, machinery and buildings in shape for long-time full production.

Case says we can learn two lessons from this experience and from different conditions now: First, we must allow more steel for farm machinery for a 5-15-year pull than for short, all-out war production. Second, farm machinery, buildings and soil need to be kept always in condition for full production.

Case says supplies are short, so buy only what you really need and no more. We need full production. Careful planning for production cannot be called hoarding.

Labor will be short and hard to get. That emphasizes the need for careful planning of farm work. Machines should be in condition when they're needed. Building and fence repairs should be made at odd times so that labor can be used most fully at all times. This will also permit full days of field work when crops need it.

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LJN:jo
1/8/51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1951

Heat Lamps as Good as Pig Brooders

URBANA--You'll find heat lamps just as good as pig brooders for providing extra heat to save baby pigs. Heat lamps cost a little more to operate, but they're more convenient and efficient.

Livestock specialist Dick Carlisle in the Illinois College of Agriculture said today that tests were made to compare ordinary pig brooders using 150-watt light bulbs, 150-watt reflector-type heat lamps with no brooder and 250-watt infra-red heat bulbs with no reflectors.

The three methods seemed equally good. The hanging bulbs were easier to install than conventional brooders, and it was easier to work around and clean under the bulbs. The pigs stayed under the infra-red bulb more than under the other types.

Carlisle says the two heat lamps were protected by placing a board across the corner of the pen. This kept the sow away so that there was less chance of her damaging the bulbs and wiring or lying on the pigs.

The specialist says to hang heat lamps at least 24-30 inches above the floor to prevent overheating or even burning the baby pigs. It's best to check the floor temperature with a thermometer. It should not be more than 75-80 degrees.

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LJN:jo
1/8/51

Big Equipment Display From 25 Companies at Sprayers' School

URBANA--About 25 companies will show their spray equipment at the third Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training school January 18-19-20 at the University of Illinois. This will probably be one of the most complete exhibits of spray equipment ever seen in Illinois.

Dick Ayers, farm machinery specialist in charge of the display, says at least 17 companies have said they would set up exhibits. Another half dozen or so are expected to follow suit.

High-clearance sprayers, all kinds of nozzles, perhaps some high-pressure mist blowers and a complete set of spray equipment can be seen. The exhibit will be held Friday evening and Saturday morning, January 19 and 20, in the Livestock Pavilion.

About 300 ground and airplane operators are expected to attend. Both groups helped plan the program. There is a $1 registration fee.

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1/8/51

New Circular Helps Solve Serious, Frequent Problem

URBANA--Both landlords and tenants can benefit from a brief new publication from the Illinois College of Agriculture. It's Circular 673, Reimbursement Agreement for Improvements Made by Tenant.

Farm tenancy specialist J. B. Cunningham, who wrote the circular, says a frequent problem on rented farms--and about 60 percent of all Illinois farms are rented--is how to provide improvements that are desirable but are beyond what the landlord can reasonably be expected to furnish. Tenants are often willing to provide much of the labor and cost of improvements, but they want to know they'll be repaid if they move before they gain back their share of the cost.

Circular 673 helps to solve this problem. It includes a blank reimbursement agreement and tells how the plan works. You can get a free copy of Circular 673 from your farm adviser.

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1/8/51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1951

Check Your Conservation Structures Now

URBANA--A little planning now will pay off in a better soil conservation program on your farm this coming season.

Ben Muirheid, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, today urged farmers to consider planting oats on the contour this spring. It will boost yields and help control erosion.

Examine the draws on your farm too. Water collects there during a thaw and after a rain and often starts a gully. Crops seldom do well in a draw. It would probably be best to make a grass waterway in the draw and keep it in sod.

Another pointer: When snow melts, check your present waterways. They may need reseeding or a little fertilizer or manure.

Also check your terraces to be sure the ridges are in good shape. Patch any little breaks in the ridge before planting crops. If you're building new terraces, remember you need a water outlet first.

Finally, examine your tile lines. Wet spots or small ponds in tiled fields may be caused by clogged lines or by overfarming, with its loss of soil fertility and tilth. But especially in northeastern Illinois, tile lines may not be the answer because the soil is too tight to drain well.

LJN:lw
1-10-51

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New Angle--Test Antibiotics in Sow's Rations

URBANA--University of Illinois swine specialists are trying something new in antibiotics. They want to know how the drugs affect sows and gilts after they're bred and while the pigs are nursing.

R. J. Meade, in charge, says very little work has been done on the effect of antibiotics on breeding performance in sows. Most of the work has been on growth rate of young pigs.

But Meade says one report shows that when sows were fed an antibiotic between the time they were bred and their pigs were weaned, the weaning weights of the pigs were definitely heavier. In the Illinois test, the sows have been on test rations since they were 8 weeks old and will be kept on test until their pigs are weaned.

LJN:lw -30-

200 Already Registered for Custom Sprayers' School

URBANA--About 200 persons have already registered in advance for the third Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training School to be held January 18-19-20 in the Illini Union building on the University of Illinois campus. Total attendance is expected to reach 300, and perhaps more.

Dr. Julius Coon, director of the toxicity laboratory in the University of Chicago medical school, will be one of the headline speakers on Friday morning, January 19. He speaks at 9:30 a.m. on toxicities of chemicals to warm-blooded animals. This problem especially concerns spraying of livestock for grubs, mites and other pests.

LJN:lw -30-
1-10-51

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Legume-Grass Winter Show

A show built around a series of 10 unusual educational exhibits covering the production and utilization of legumes and grass on Illinois farms. These exhibits have been prepared by agricultural specialists at the University of Illinois. These specialists will attend the show to discuss the exhibits with farmers and others who are interested in better farming.
(Contact local farm adviser for location in your area.)

Pope-Hardin Counties -- Tuesday, January 16.

Union County -- Wednesday, January 17.

Jackson County -- Thursday, January 18.

Williamson County -- Friday, January 19.

District Music and Drama Festivals

A program consisting of entertainment chosen from counties within the district to decide which groups or individuals will participate in the Farm and Home Week Folk Festival.

Kendall County

Newark High School, Newark - Thursday, January 18.

Lawrence County

Bridgeport Community Building, Bridgeport - Thursday, January 18.

University of Illinois

Third Annual Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training School.

Thursday and Friday, January 18-19-20 - Illini Union Building.

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Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1951

Cows Are Heavy Drinkers--of Water

URBANA--Cows are heavy drinkers--they need from 100 to 300 pounds of water a day, depending on size, production and temperature. That's about 12 to 36 gallons. And milk contains 87 percent water.

So to get high milk production in winter or summer, it's important to give your cows plenty of water. The chill should be taken off too.

Henry Richter, Clinton county dairyman, recently put in a stock tank heater. And his cows drink much more water than they did before. Vincent Kohrs, Clinton county dairy herd improvement association tester, says that despite cold weather on the December testing day, the same cows gave much more milk than the month before.

And in Moultrie county, Floyd Sharp and son like the new water cups they installed in their dairy barn about a month ago. They say milk production has gone up, and they have been able to hold this increase during the recent cold weather.

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LJN:lw
1-10-51

Use New Lake to Study Water Run-Off

URBANA--University of Illinois agricultural engineers are taking advantage of the new 16-acre lake built last fall at the State 4-H Memorial camp near Monticello in Piatt county to study water run-off on central Illinois soils.

W. F. Lytle, in charge, says tests should help in improving designs for water run-off control structures on these soils.

Water run-off will be measured after each rainfall over two special weir-type dams. They drain 40-acre and 75-acre areas of the lake's total 400-acre natural watershed. The watershed has slopes ranging from one-half to three percent, which is fairly level land and typical of average conditions on central Illinois farms. The lake is now filling up from winter snow and rain which drains from its watershed.

The tests will show how various cropping practices used on central Illinois farms affect run-off rates. The results will also help engineers design better gully-control dams, better terraces and better grass waterways for erosion control on similar land.

The tests will probably be set up on a 25-year basis to get figures on the most and the least run-off and on flood conditions. The studies should also furnish many facts on water run-off now missing on central Illinois loam soils.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1951

Superior House Is Best Bonus for Tenants

URBANA--Probably the best bonus a landlord can furnish his tenant is a home that is convenient, comfortable and pleasant.

J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, gave that answer recently to a question from Hancock county. The person was inquiring about a bonus for 1951 farm operations.

Cunningham says providing a superior place for a tenant to live may mean adding a bathroom, water or sewage disposal system, central heating, landscaping, storm windows, screens, paint, remodeling and so on. These improvements need not all be made at the same time, and they should be in keeping with the size and profitableness of the farm. They should supplement a fair lease.

Cunningham adds that the landlord might also take a special interest in the tenant's children by furnishing feed and facilities for limited 4-H projects.

Other incentives might include $1 to $2 for every pig weaned above six per litter; $1 per hundred for all milk produced above a reasonable production per cow--6,000 to 8,000 pounds, depending on breed; and 5 to 10 cents a bushel for all corn produced above the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service standard for the farm.

LJN:lw
1-12-51

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Vaccination Best Preventive for Fowl Pox

URBANA--Egg production often drops fast if fowl pox hits your hens. The best preventive measure is to vaccinate all birds, especially if pox is a problem in your community.

That was the answer given recently by Dr. M. S. Cover, University of Illinois veterinarian, to a McDonough county farmer's question. This man wanted to know how long it would be, when birds had been exposed to pox, before they showed signs of the disease.

Dr. Cover says a small blister shows up in about four days, but it's hard to detect, and often the disease is not noticed until the blister ruptures and a scab forms 7-10 days after exposure.

Because it's hard to detect fowl pox in the early stages, Dr. Cover recommends vaccination to prevent it.

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Grain Elevator Managers School January 22-23

URBANA--Margins and costs in elevator operation, and selling seeds and fertilizers are two general topics for the 24th Grain Elevator Management school to be held January 22-23 in Bloomington.

L. F. Stice, program chairman, says R. J. Mutti, College of Agriculture economist, will discuss "Weak and Strong Points of Country Elevator Operations" as the final talk on Tuesday at 1:45 p.m. Another speaker is Harold Goodwin, Funk Brothers, reporting on "Pointers on Handling Field Seeds." Stice says the whole program is aimed at helping country elevator men do their job easier and better in 1951. There is no registration fee.

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1-12-51

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Farm Housing Series

A series of housing meetings will be held in a number of counties during the first three months of 1951. Three meetings make up the series for one county: one on architectural problems, one on planning utilities, and one on interior planning. Extension specialists from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will attend each meeting. Here is the schedule:

Montgomery County

All Montgomery County meetings will be held at 1:30 p.m. in the Farm Bureau Building, Hillsboro.

Mtg. 1 Thursday, January 18 - subjects to be discussed are heating, plumbing and wiring. Extension specialist Frank Andrew in charge.

Mtg. 2 Thursday, January 25 - subjects to be discussed are structures (functional planning), exterior appearance, and types of materials. Extension specialist Keith Hinchcliff in charge.

Mtg. 3 Thursday, February 1 - subjects to be discussed are careful house planning, kitchen arrangement, household equipment and providing space in which to use that equipment. Extension specialist Catherine Sullivan in charge.

University of Illinois

Third Annual Illinois Custom Sprayers' Training School - Illini Union Building. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 18, 19 and 20.

farm Radio News

/ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1951

Insect, Weed Control Recommendations to Be Given

URBANA--Insect and weed control recommendations will be given for 1951 spraying operations in two of the highlight sessions of the Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School which starts tomorrow in the Illini Union building on the University of Illinois campus.

H. B. Petty, program chairman, says insect control recommendations will come from members of the entomology staff of the Illinois Natural History Survey, while weed control recommendations will be given by W. O. Scott, College of Agriculture agronomist.

Also scheduled are two sessions on insect and weed identification, in which mounted specimens will be used.

The 3-day program, Thursday morning through Saturday noon, is sponsored by the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, University Institute of Aviation and Illinois Natural History Survey. Sprayers themselves helped plan the program. About 300 sprayers are expected.

Other program topics include soybean defoliation, liquid fertilizers, winter spraying for brush control, discussions of insecticides and new developments in spraying, and two panel discussions by operators themselves on their own problems generally and on weed control especially.

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1-12-51

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Milk Prices Reported for 10 Illinois Markets

URBANA--A University of Illinois study reported today showed that Quincy had the lowest price per quart for milk among 10 Illinois markets in 1949.

R. W. Bartlett and W. E. Collins, milk marketing specialists in the College of Agriculture, said Quincy's price averaged 16 cents a quart, or 3 3/4 cents less than the average for 10 Illinois markets. These are home-delivered prices.

The Quad-Cities ranked second lowest, with an average price of 19 1/2 cents. The 10-market average price was 19 3/4 cents.

Danville, Bloomington, Champaign-Urbana, Decatur, Springfield and Peoria all had average prices of 20 cents a quart, followed by St. Louis with 20 1/4 cents and Chicago with 21 cents.

The 19 3/4 cent average home-delivered price for the 10 Illinois markets for 1949 was two cents lower than for 11 eastern big city markets.

The two men say that between 1945 and 1949 each of the eight Illinois markets which had no store differential in 1945 reduced store prices 2 cents a quart below home-delivered prices. This was one reason per person sales went up 15 percent during the four years.

Store prices followed the same pattern as home-delivered prices. Quincy again was lowest with a store price of 14 cents a quart, followed by the Quad-Cities with 17 1/2 cents, and a 10-market average price of 17 3/4 cents. Grouped together at 18 cents were Danville, Bloomington, Champaign-Urbana, Decatur, Springfield and Peoria. St. Louis and Chicago both charged highest store prices--19 cents a quart.

LJN:lw
1-12-51

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1951

Exhibits at Farm and Home Week Too

URBANA--You'll find plenty of interesting, colorful exhibits at Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the University of Illinois.

L. B. Culver, exhibits committee chairman, reported today that the Illinois Legume-Grass Winter Show is expected to be the center of attraction among the exhibits. It includes 10 large, colorful displays on growing and using more legumes more profitably. The show is visiting 32 counties this winter, besides being on display at Farm and Home Week.

Culver adds that other exhibits are being prepared by the departments of forestry, horticulture, dairy science, food technology and home economics. All exhibits will be located on the lower gymnasium floor of Bevier Hall. You can see them any time on Monday afternoon, February 5, or all day Tuesday and Wednesday.

The 10 legume-grass displays are each about 7 feet high and 15 feet wide. Many of them have flashing lights, moving parts, model animals and machinery, large pictures and other attractions.

In addition, demonstrations are being planned for some of the department exhibits. The demonstrations will start about 4 p.m. after the general session. Someone will be on hand at all exhibits to answer questions.

LJN:lw
1-15-51

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Five Tips on More Profits From Beef Cow Herds

URBANA--Five tips on managing beef cow herds to earn the most profit from their calves came today from a University of Illinois livestock specialist.

Harry Russell says that, by paying attention to all five points, the winner in a contest sponsored by Kansas State College earned $128 net per calf over cost of production. Four of the 16 herds netted $100 or more, and the average return was $87.

Here are the five money-making pointers: (1) cows were wintered on low-cost rations, (2) a good calf crop is important, (3) calves were born early, (4) calves were heavy at weaning time and (5) quality of calves was very important.

Cows were wintered on silage, hay, bundle feed and some cottonseed meal. Costs varied from $15.60 to $35.70 per cow. The herd with the highest return per calf wintered cows for $16.75 per head.

The average calf crop was 92.6 percent, with only 6 herds below average. The contest winner raised a 95.6 percent calf crop from his 46 cows. The largest herd, 265 cows, had a 92.4 percent calf crop.

The average calving date fell between March 1 and March 30 for 11 of the 16 herds, with extremes of January 15 and May 1.

The average weaning or sale weight per calf was 470 pounds.

Russell emphasizes the fact that quality of calves was very important. Sale prices varied from $25.50 to $32.50 per hundredweight. Doubtless some sales were made more advantageously than others, but in general the higher quality calves brought definitely better prices.

LJN:lw
1-15-51

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Jackson County

District Horticultural Southern Society Annual Meeting,

Carbondale. Monday and Tuesday, January 22 and 23.

Legume-Grass Winter Show

This show is built around a series of unusual educational exhibits covering the production and utilization of legumes and grass on Illinois farms. These exhibits have been prepared by agricultural specialists on the staff of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. These specialists will attend the show to discuss the exhibits with farmers and others who are interested in better farming. (Contact your local farm adviser for details of the show to be held in your vicinity.)

Franklin County

Benton, Tuesday, January 23.

Hamilton County

McLeansboro, Wednesday, January 24.

Washington County

Nashville, Thursday, January 25.

Madison County

Edwardsville, Friday, January 26.

farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1951

Tigrett to Present Community Service Awards

URBANA--I. B. Tigrett, Jackson, Tennessee, president of the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad, will be guest of the Illinois Rural Youth group at their annual banquet Monday evening, February 5, during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Tigrett has been invited by H. P. Rusk, dean of the College of Agriculture, to present the 1950 Community Service awards to the seven winning county groups. The 29 Illinois counties served by the G. M. & O. are eligible to compete for the awards.

The G. M. & O. awards are made to eligible counties based on the work of each county's Rural Youth group in such community service work as preventing accidents, conducting clothing drives, entertaining shut-ins, donating to blood banks, etc.

The top seven awards are scholarships to the University of Illinois. Any boy or girl in each winning county is eligible to apply for the scholarship.

Other Rural Youth business at Farm and Home Week includes election of the 1951 continuation committee members and a discussion of the Illinois Rural Youth program by Clareta Walker, rural youth specialist at the University of Illinois, and E. D. Lyon, director of young people's activities, Illinois Agricultural Association.

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1-15-51

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Value of Truck Crops Drops 7 Percent

URBANA--Illinois commercial truck crops growers earned 7 percent less in 1950 than in 1949. Value of their crops for processing last year was $8,796,000 compared with $9,479,000 in 1949.

Lee Somers, University of Illinois vegetable crops specialist, said today that Illinois--with 99,000 acres--ranked sixth in the nation last year in total acreage of processing crops.

Illinois ranked third in sweet corn acreage with 53,400 acres, trailing Wisconsin and Minnesota. Our asparagus production was fourth high in the nation with 6,600 acres. In the production of sweet peas, Illinois was in sixth place with 23,800 acres, and 10th in tomato production with 10,000 acres.

Illinois average yields were good too. Tomatoes averaged 8 tons an acre compared with a national average of 5 3/4 tons, while average sweet pea yield was 2,300 pounds an acre and sweet corn 3 tons an acre.

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6,700 4-H'ers Attend Summer Camps

URBANA--More than 6,700 Illinois 4-H boys and girls attended one of the five summer camps in Illinois in 1950.

E. I. Pilchard and Miss Anna Searl, state leaders of boys' and girls' 4-H work, said today that attendance was as follows: Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see in Kankakee county--2,100; Rock River camp in Ogle county--500; Western district camp in Morgan county--1,000; Southern district camp in Franklin county--1,150; and State Memorial camp in Piatt county--2,000. Other 4-H'ers attended county, day and other local camps.

LJN:lw -30-
1-15-51

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Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1951

Deadline for 4-H Corn, Soybean Entries Is January 22

URBANA--If you're competing in the fourth annual Illinois 4-H Club Corn and Soybean show, you must enter by January 22 and mail your samples to Room 600 Davenport Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, by January 30.

This last-minute reminder came today from E. I. Pilchard, state leader of boys' 4-H Club work. You can get entry blanks from your farm adviser. The show will be held during Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the College of Agriculture.

The corn show is open to 4-H Club members enrolled in the 5-acre corn-yield project, while the soybean exhibit is open only to those enrolled in that project.

First- and second-place winners in each class will receive $10 to apply on their trip to the Illinois Crop Improvement Association banquet Wednesday, February 7, during Farm and Home Week. Other winners down to 10th place will receive prize money and ribbons, while every 4-H'er who enters will receive a participation certificate.

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LJN:lw
1-17-51

Handling Seeds, Fertilizers Is Program Topic

URBANA--Merchandising seeds and fertilizers will occupy a large part of the program for the 24th Grain Elevator Management school which opens Monday for two days at the Rogers Hotel, Bloomington.

L. F. Stice, College of Agriculture economist, says the first three topics on Monday deal with seed varieties that you can recommend and handle, pointers on handling field seeds and a film on treating seeds and grain for insect control.

On Tuesday the entire morning is taken up with two talks on use and merchandising of plant foods, and experiences in retailing plant food by Steve Turner, Pontiac; Roy Atherton, Walnut, and A. B. Scheeler, Graymont.

A discussion on current operating problems and a report on weak and strong points in country elevator operations by R. J. Mutti, college economist, are other program topics.

LJN:lw -30-

U. S. Corn Hybrids Well Suited to Turkey

URBANA--A University of Illinois plant breeder says American hybrids developed for the corn-belt perform surprisingly well in Europe and the Near East.

R. W. Jugenheimer says U. S. 13 and Wisconsin 641AA were the hybrids selected for use in Turkey in a corn improvement program. They performed very well there this past summer. Jugenheimer spent about six months in Turkey last summer as special adviser to the Turkish Minister of Agriculture on an ECA mission.

The Illinois plant breeder says arrangements have been made to purchase seed of the two hybrids in Illinois to be used in a demonstration program on about 1,000 Turkish farms in 1951.

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1-17-51

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1951

New Lake at 4-H Camp Already Has 7 Feet of Water

URBANA--The new 16-acre lake at the State 4-H Memorial Camp in Piatt county is already filled with more than seven feet of water as a result of January thaws and rains.

Fay Root, College of Agriculture camping specialist, said today that he expected the lake to be completely filled long before next summer's camping season. It will take 35 million gallons of water, but that can be supplied only by a 3 1/2-inch run-off over the 400-acre watershed that drains into the lake.

Work on the earth-fill dam was completed about last November 1. The heaviest December snowfall in the area for many years brought plenty of moisture that started the lake filling when the first thaw came about the first of this year. Deepest point in the lake will be 12 feet where the diving tower will be located.

LJN:lw -30-

Worth-while thoughts borrowed from here and there:

Never reject the ideas of your son. You never can tell where they may lead.

You can't keep a good farmer down town.

Some folks dream of becoming something; others stay awake and are something.

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Florists to Meet January 30-31 and February 1

URBANA--The 25th annual Illinois florists' short course will be held January 30-31 and February 1 at the University of Illinois.

In announcing these dates today, F. F. Weinard, head of floriculture work at the College of Agriculture, said the regular design school again is expected to be a highlight of the short course. It will be held on Thursday afternoon, February 1.

Three visiting floral design experts from Milwaukee, St. Louis and Chicago will make new displays while Harold Cook, Dixon, Illinois florist, will comment on their designs.

The program on Tuesday, January 30, is devoted to inspection of the floriculture greenhouses and two illustrated talks in the evening on "Observations in Europe" by Victor Ball, Chicago florist, and "Chrysanthemum Breeding at the University of Illinois" by J. R. Culbert.

Wednesday morning's schedule includes reports on bedding plants from seed, how to grow pot plants, rose problems, discussion of these florists' problems and a report on horticulture work at the University.

On Wednesday afternoon, program subjects include florists' insurance, efficiency in the greenhouse, water problems and the florist and national affairs. The annual meeting of the State Florists' association is set for Wednesday afternoon, followed by a banquet that evening.

The mortician and the florist, and advertising and selling flowers are topics for Thursday morning, February 1.

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1951

Illinois $1,000,000 4-H Camp Fund Passes One-Third Mark

URBANA--Total contributions toward the $1,000,000 Illinois 4-H camp fund reached and passed the one-third mark during 1950.

F. H. Mynard, 4-H leader in the Illinois College of Agriculture and camp fund chairman, reported today that total contributions to December 31, 1950, amounted to $365,277.78.

4-H'ers themselves are earning one-half, or $500,000, of the total fund, and interested state-wide groups and local county business are each contributing one-fourth. The 10-year drive ends in 1957.

Mynard says that to date $131,524.86 of the total fund has been contributed for the State 4-H Memorial camp in Piatt county, $93,284.22 for Camp Shaw-waw-nas-see in Kankakee county, $18,950.29 for the Western camp in Morgan county, $45,661.00 for the Southern camp in Franklin county, and $12,120.63 for the Rock River camp in Ogle county.

In addition, $63,736.78 has come in as undesignated contributions, practically all of it as personal and business gifts.

Recent fund-raising drives by 4-H'ers netted about $7,000 in Henry county and $9,700 in Champaign county.

LJN:lw
1-19-51

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Ten Banquets Scheduled During Farm and Home Week

URBANA--At least 10 banquets for special-interest groups are scheduled for the 50th annual Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

R. R. Hudelson, associate dean and committee chairman, said today that among the headliners would be the traditional Stockmen's banquet on Tuesday evening, February 6, and the Illinois Crop Improvement Association banquet on Wednesday evening, February 7, when the 1951 Illinois corn king will be recognized.

Other popular banquets are the Rural Life conference dinner Wednesday evening, February 7, with the theme, "The Changing Community Challenges"; the Rural Youth banquet Monday evening, when the seven winners of the G. M. & O. railroad community service awards will be named; the annual Illinois Home Bureau Federation president's dinner for county home bureau presidents; and the Farm Management luncheon for cooperating record-keepers.

Attendance at most of these six banquets is expected to reach about 300.

Four other dinner meetings are scheduled. They are the Illinois Christian Rural Fellowship, Southern Illinois Camping association breakfast, the Illinois Turkey Growers' banquet with turkey as the main dish, and the Epsilon Sigma Phi dinner for new and old members of that society for extension workers with 10 or more years of service.

Hudelson says most Farm and Home Week visitors will eat their meals in the cafeteria of the Illini Union building, since it's so convenient and reasonable.

He also calls attention to the new registration place this year in the Illini Union--not the Auditorium. There will be plenty of rooms available at $2 to $3 a night when you register in the Union.

LJN:lw
1-19-51

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Rock Island County -- District Horticultural Northern Society Annual Meeting. Tuesday, January 30, Moline, Illinois.

Legume-Grass Winter Show

The Legume-Grass Winter Show is built around a series of unusual educational exhibits covering the production and utilization of legumes and grass on Illinois farms. These exhibits have been prepared by agricultural specialists on the staff of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. These specialists will attend the show to discuss the exhibits with farmers and others who are interested in better farming. Schedule follows:

Bond County -- Greenville - Tuesday, January 30.

Montgomery County -- Hillsboro - Wednesday, January 31.

Macoupin County - Carlinville - Thursday, February 1.

Sangamon County - Springfield - Friday, February 2.

University of Illinois -- Fiftieth Annual Farm and Home Week - Monday through Thursday, February 5-8.

Accommodations will be ample for all Farm and Home Week visitors. It will not be necessary to make any advance reservations for rooms. You can obtain your rooms at the time of registration. The committee will have the room list at the Union building. Rates will range from $2.00 to $3.00 per night per person, depending on how long you stay and whether you wish a single or double room.

Farm and Home Week programs are available from your farm or home adviser.

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1951

New $17,000 Spectrograph to Aid in Trace Element Studies in Soils

URBANA--A 2,500-pound crate containing a $17,000 spectrograph dangled in mid-air recently at the Illinois College of Agriculture while it was being lifted to the third floor of Davenport Hall.

But it's safely installed now, waiting for complicated electrical wiring so that it can operate. It will be used to study trace elements in Illinois soils.

The delicate instrument came in a crate about 4 feet wide by 6 feet tall by 10 feet long. The original plan was to skid it up two flights of stairs by manpower. But you couldn't get enough men around the box to move it, according to the job foreman.

So after some fast figuring to decide whether the steel ceiling beams would support the load, the 8-man crew rigged up a 3-way pulley hung from third-floor rafters and powered by an air compressor winch.

After the contraption had been tested with a lighter crate, the big 2,500-pounder went up in only three minutes.

L. T. Kurtz, college soils specialist, says the final goal in using the spectrograph to study trace elements is to develop soil tests showing the amount of various trace elements present in the soil, so that any deficiencies can be supplied. Trace elements, such as copper and boron, are needed in very small amounts for best plant growth. Total cost of the spectrograph and installation is about $25,000.

LJN:lw
1-19-51

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Milk Handling Margins Can Be Lowered in Illinois

URBANA--Two University of Illinois milk marketing specialists said today there is a real opportunity to lower both home-delivery and gross store margins for milk sold in most Illinois markets.

R. W. Bartlett and W. E. Collins make that statement after comparing dealers' gross margins for 10 Illinois markets with 11 large eastern metropolitan markets for the 10 years 1940-49.

The 10 Illinois markets studied were Danville, Bloomington, St. Louis, Quad-Cities, Champaign-Urbana, Quincy, Chicago, Decatur, Peoria, and Springfield.

Bartlett and Collins found that dealers' gross margins for home-delivered milk averaged 9 cents a quart in 1949 for the 11 eastern markets, but were 11 cents a quart for the 10 Illinois cities.

For store sales, gross margins averaged 1 1/2 cents lower per quart for the 11 eastern markets.

In Illinois, Quincy had the lowest handling margins for home deliveries in 1949--8.1 cents a quart, or 3 cents below the average for 10 markets. Quad-Cities ranked next with a margin of 10.9 cents a quart, followed closely by Decatur and St. Louis with 11 cents each, Champaign-Urbana with 11 1/4 cents, Peoria and Springfield with 11.4 cents each, Danville with 11 1/2 cents, Bloomington with 12.1 cents and Chicago with 12.2 cents.

Here's how these cities ranked on margins per quart for store sales in 1949: Quincy lowest with 6.2 cents, or 3 cents below the 10-market average; Quad-Cities--8.9 cents; Decatur--9 cents; Champaign-Urbana--9 1/4 cents; Peoria and Springfield--both 9.4 cents; Danville--9 1/2 cents; St. Louis--9.9 cents; Bloomington--10.1 cents; and Chicago--10.2 cents.

LJN:lw
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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1951

Farms, Football Teams Alike; Both Have Reserves

URBANA--A University of Illinois soils man today urged farmers to build their farms like a winning football team.

L. B. Miller says both should have plenty of reserves--in extra players or soil fertility.

On the University agronomy farm, the 1950 season was good or poor, depending on previous cropping of the land. Three 4-year rotations have been in use since 1903. Last year the corn-oats-clover-wheat with a catch crop produced 99 bushels of corn an acre compared with 100 bushels for the previous 4-year average. The state average last year was about 53 bushels an acre.

A second rotation, corn-corn-oats-clover, averaged 91 bushels of corn in 1950 to tie its recent record.

But the third rotation, corn-corn-corn-soybeans, fell to 51 bushels of corn an acre in 1950, only 74 percent of its recent average.

The first two rotations paid off with their usual high yields, partly because at least one-fourth of the land was in legumes at all times. But the corn-corn-corn-soybean rotation lacked the "depth" in reserves to come up to its usual level.

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Lots of Fun at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--You'll find a good time with plenty of fun at the 50th annual Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

R. R. Hudelson, associate dean and committee chairman, said today the major entertainment would be the traditional open house Monday evening, February 5, in the Illini Union, the finals of the statewide Music and Drama Festival Tuesday evening, and the annual Winter Festival on Wednesday evening.

Another attraction is the Farm and Home Week Show, open Monday afternoon and continuing all day Tuesday and Wednesday. The show includes 10 big colored exhibits on growing and using more legumes more profitably, plus other displays from dairy science, food technology, home economics, forestry and horticulture.

There's also a film hour each afternoon at 4 p.m. and the Illinois farm sports festival dance preliminaries all day Wednesday in Bevier hall gym.

And while they're not strictly entertainment, about 18 special dinners and meetings will be held for such varied groups as rural youth, farm managers, stockmen, turkey growers, farm women, and grain growers. There's your chance to meet old friends and make new ones.

You can also visit the corn and soybean show, animal science and dairy farms, soil testing laboratory and greenhouses if you have time.

So for lots of enjoyable entertainment mixed in with plenty of sound educational reports, save February 5-8 to attend Farm and Home Week. There are plenty of rooms available at $2 to $3 a night.

LJN:lw
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farm
Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1951

Economics Sessions at Farm and Home Week Help Plan 1951 Operations

URBANA--Despite confusing conditions, farmers should be able to plan their 1951 operations with more certainty by attending the agricultural economics sessions at the 50th annual Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

H. C. M. Case, department head, said today Monday's agricultural economics theme, February 5, would be outlook--for foreign markets, dairy products, meat animals, poultry and eggs, grains and soybeans, farm costs, family living costs and prospects for inflation.

Tuesday's program concentrates on grain production and prices in a war economy, and grain elevator operation. Tuesday's general session speaker is Dr. Arthur Upgren, University of Minnesota economist and newspaper editor, speaking on "Economic Policy for Agriculture."

On Wednesday all-day sessions are scheduled on livestock marketing--morning for hogs and afternoon for beef cattle--and on dairy marketing also. In addition, half-day sessions are to be held on farm leases and farm land prices.

Thursday morning is devoted to farm management, with B. G. Perkins of Doane's Agricultural Service as one of the speakers. Farm law is the afternoon subject. A noon luncheon for new cooperating record-keepers also will be held.

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Clinton Oats Recommended for Whole State in 1951

URBANA--Clinton 11 oats and other Clinton selections were recommended today for all parts of Illinois for 1951 by a plant breeder in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

O. T. Bonnett makes the recommendation for Clinton after considering yield, test weight and stiffness of straw.

If you're satisfied with a weaker strawed variety than Clinton 11, Marion has a good yield record and is a little more resistant to crown rust race 45 than Clinton.

Andrew variety yields well in northern and central Illinois, while Benton and Columbia are high producers in southern Illinois. Other varieties would be second choices.

Bonnett adds that Clinton 11, Marion and Andrew are the best choices for resistance to crown rust race 45.

Clinton 11 averaged 66 bushels an acre for the four years 1947-50 in a northern Illinois test field and 63 bushels for the same period in central Illinois. It has been outstanding in these areas.

But it is threatened by two new crown rust races and race 7 of stem rust. These hazards may change its performance in the next year or two, although the amount of disease damage will depend on the weather. In several years of testing, there has been no difference in performance of Clinton 11, Clinton 59 and Reselect Clinton.

In southern Illinois, Benton and Columbia have both averaged 41 bushels an acre for the four years 1947-50.

LJN:lw
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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1951

4-H and FFA Calf Sale Set for February 24

URBANA--About 100 outstanding dairy heifers will be offered to Illinois 4-H and FFA members at the second annual Dairy Calf Club sale, announces C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman.

The sale will be held Saturday, February 24, in the Livestock Pavilion on the University campus and is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle association. The purpose is to provide Illinois 4-H and FFA boys and girls with outstanding project animals at a price they can afford. Many calves in last year's successful sale had pedigrees showing records of 400 to 500 pounds of butterfat.

Rhode says 20 to 25 calves will be sold in each of the Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss and Jersey breeds, and 10-15 Aryshires.

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University Shropshire Sold to Canadian

URBANA--"Wee Donald," yearling Shropshire ram from the University of Illinois flock, recently was sold to Fred Gurney, internationally known breeder and judge from Paris, Ontario, Canada.

U. S. Garrigus, head of sheep work at the College of Agriculture, says the ram placed fifth in the Shropshire yearling class at the 1950 International and fourth in his class the year before.

Incidentally, the judge of the 1949 International was Gurney! Who says judges don't place animals as they would buy them?

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1-23-51

Price Ceilings May Cut Farm Family Buying Power Sharply

URBANA--Price ceilings on farm products may cut farm family buying power considerably below levels of many of the past 10 years.

That's the view of L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist.

Simerl says during World War II price ceilings on farm products were kept at fairly high levels. Prices received by farmers averaged 111 percent of parity in 1943-45 and 112 percent in 1946-48.

But the economist says it seems likely now that price ceilings will be set and kept near the lowest authorized levels. These are at least 10 percent lower, in relation to prices farmers pay, than in the years 1943-48.

Present laws allow price ceilings for farm products to be set at parity, or the highest price from May 24 to June 24, 1950--whichever of these two is higher. The only Illinois farm products above parity during May and June were soybeans and beef cattle.

With price ceilings at or near their lowest authorized levels, the prospect is that total buying power of farm income may be kept at around 10 percent under 1943-48 levels.

But Simerl says that is only the beginning. Farmers must spend about 60 percent of their incomes to meet farm operating expenses. That leaves about 40 percent for family living. A cut of 10 percent in total income means a 20 to 25 percent cut in the net amount left for family living.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1951

Question Hatcheryman Closely to Find Chicks With 10 Hidden Qualities

URBANA--A University of Illinois poultryman today explained how to look for 10 hidden qualities in your chicks which will raise or lower your poultry profits this year.

Sam Ridlen says some of those hidden qualities are low mortality, fast growth, rapid feathering, even size and early maturity. Others are high rate of production, steady production, nonbroodiness, large egg size, and low culling percentage.

But most chicks within a variety look almost alike when they're hatched. How are you to find a strain of chicks with these hidden qualities? Ridlen suggests shopping around and finding a reliable hatcheryman. There are many good breeders who have good strains.

To decide on a reliable hatcheryman, ask about the number of eggs laid, average egg weight, body weight and adult mortality of birds in Record of Performance flocks and laying tests. These facts should give you an idea of the economic performance of various strains.

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LJN:lw
1-23-51

13 Music and Drama Finalists Named

URBANA--Thirteen final entries were named today for the 1951 Illinois Music and Drama Festival to be given Tuesday evening, February 6, during Farm and Home Week at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Rural sociologist D. E. Lindstrom says they were chosen from about 18 plays and 60 instrumental and vocal numbers which rated A in county festivals and later competed in district festivals. There are five classes--plays, men's quartets, mixed quartets, women's trios and instrumental ensembles. Here are the 13 finalists:

For the plays--the McDonough county young married extension group giving "Are We Dressy?"; the West Bond Home Bureau unit in Lawrence county acting "Wisdom for Wives,"; and the Chebanse-Knight Home Bureau unit in Kankakee county presenting "The Sisters McIntosh."

Two men's quartets were named--the Perry brothers from Lawrence county and "Two Rays and a Woodchuck" from Will county.

There were two mixed quartets also--one from Perry county and the Joy Presbyterian group from Mercer county.

The women's trio finalists include the Greenville-Knight unit sextet from Bond county, the Chebanse-Knight Home Bureau trio from Kankakee county and the Amos Corners Triple B's from Vermilion county.

And among instrumental ensembles--the Knoche family from Madison county, the Plainfield instrumental ensemble from Will county and a cornet trio from McDonough county.

If you're looking for enjoyable rural entertainment, you'll want to hear these 13 groups give their performances Tuesday evening, February 6, during Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1951

Price Ceilings Won't Make More Meat

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist today declared that price ceilings would not make meat more plentiful.

L. J. Norton says fixing the price will not reduce the demand for meat. If consumers want to buy meat when they want it, they had better not be too hot for ceilings, believes Norton. Meats, especially beef, is the farm product most likely to go under immediate price control.

The economist points out that wool and possibly cotton are the only farm products in short supply. All foods are plentiful, and sales to all outlets are normal. So why have prices risen?

Norton thinks the basic reason must be strong demand--heavy buying by consumers with larger buying power or heavy accumulations in trade channels by persons who expect higher prices or scarcities.

On the basis of past experience with price ceilings, Norton believes gray and black markets will spring up and meat will begin to flow outside regular channels. People who depend on regular food stores for meat will begin to find it hard to get. In our country, where meat is widely produced, adequate policing has proved to be impossible.

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Norton says price control always involves three things: ceilings, which we already have and then rationing and subsidies.

The English system, which Norton has seen at first hand, includes subsidies to induce farmers to maintain production. It also includes a huge army to attempt to enforce the ceilings and to police the movement of meat from farmers to consumers. Both subsidies and enforcement cost money and will increase taxes. Then, says Norton, we will be paying part of our grocery bill in our tax bill.

Norton mentions four alternatives to price ceilings: One is a high level of meat prices. But he expects prices to be high anyway because ceilings will be set high. A second possibility is more effort to increase supplies. Another alternative to price ceilings is for consumers to refuse to buy meat. And, finally, higher taxes so that we won't have the money to spend for meat.

"In my opinion," declares Norton, "we had better pay as we go and have a receipted bill rather than pay over a period of many years through higher prices and lower value of all savings.

"Price ceilings appear to protect consumers against paying the real costs of war. But they merely suppress it. Inflation breaks out in gray and black markets and delays the time of apparent scarcities.

"When ceilings are removed, as they eventually will be, this accumulated purchasing power shows up in delayed inflation which we had from 1946 to 1948 and have had again since June 1950. These are world-wide experiences with price controls.

"In my opinion consumers who think price controls will give them long-time protection from inflation will be badly disappointed again."

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Chicago -- Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association Meeting, Hotel Stevens - Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 30, 31 and February 1.

Calhoun County -- Calhoun County Fruit Growers Meeting - Hardin, Thursday, February 1. Growers in adjoining counties are invited.

University of Illinois -- Farm and Home Week, Monday through Thursday, February 5-8. Programs available from farm and home advisers.

Piatt County -- Lumber Grading Short Course - Allerton Park (near Monticello) Monday through Saturday, February 5-10.

University of Illinois -- Dairy Plant Fieldmen's Conference - Room 314 Illini Union Building - Wednesday and Thursday, February 7-8.

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Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1951

Dairy Program Given for Farm and Home Week

URBANA--A noted specialist in dairy cattle feeding will address Illinois dairymen during the 50th Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He is Dr. Paul H. Phillips, University of Wisconsin scientist, who speaks Tuesday afternoon, February 6, on "The Role of Roughage in Dairy Cattle Nutrition." Dr. Phillips is a biochemist, an authority on dairy cattle feeding, and runs his own purebred Holstein herd.

Dr. Phillips' work includes calf feeding experiments, the effect of trace minerals in nutrition and the effect of nutrition on reproduction.

Other reports will be given by Illinois college dairymen on feeding experiments, reproduction studies and breeding studies.

On Wednesday the dairy and animal science departments have joint programs--on breeding performance of farm animals in the morning and on good winter roughages in the afternoon. During the afternoon Paul Montavon, DeKalb county dairyman, will report his 10 years of experience with legume-grass silage for dairy cattle, and four college men will discuss better quality hay for Illinois.

Dairy marketing is the topic for two half-day sessions on Tuesday.

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LJN:lw
1-26-51

Check Truck Insurance Before Shipping Livestock

URBANA--Two University of Illinois men today urged all farmers to check on insurance before shipping livestock to market by truck.

W. J. Wills and Norman Krausz say that last May a farmer lost about $135 when he sold 11 hogs because somehow he did not have insurance on the full truckload.

Three head averaging 165 pounds sold for $20 per hundred. The other eight weighing 210 pounds each sold for $12 per hundred because they had "sore feet" and were "crampy." The trucker's invoice showed only three hogs were insured, the three that sold at market price. The eight sold at a discount were not insured.

Insurance can be mighty handy. Losses from dead and crippled livestock are far too high--about $11 million in 1949.

Wills and Krausz recommend that when you ship by truck you learn what protection the trucker provides in case any livestock die or are crippled in transit.

Insurance is available for trucking livestock. The rate varies between markets and species and increases with distance, depending on loss experience. In some cases the trucker absorbs the insurance and includes it as part of his rate. In other cases the insurance charge is added to the truck rate. Find out which plan he uses.

It will also pay to find out how your trucker's insurance rate compares with the average rate for your particular market. Because of excessive losses, some truckers have unusually heavy insurance rates. This is an extra cost to you as shipper. Checking to see how your trucker's rate compares with the normal rate will help you keep your transportation costs to a minimum.

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farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1951

"War or Peace in Far East" Is Farm and Home Week Topic

URBANA--War or peace in the Far East will definitely be the general session topic for Thursday, February 8, during the 50th Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

R. R. Hudelson, associate dean and program chairman, today announced that Dr. Wilbur Schramm, Dean of the Division of Communications now on assignment for the Army Air Force in Korea, will report on his experiences--if he returns in time. He is expected to return about February 1.

If Dr. Schramm is not available, Quincy Howe, former CBS news analyst and visiting professor of journalism, will review the Far Eastern situation. In either case a top-flight authority is assured.

Other general session speakers include Dr. George Stoddard, University of Illinois president, speaking Monday, February 5, on "What the University Means to the Farm Family"; Dr. Arthur Upgren, newspaper editor and University of Minnesota economist, discussing "Economic Policy for Agriculture" on Tuesday; and Mrs. Charles N. DeShazo talking Wednesday on "The American Family in Today's World." Mrs. DeShazo, a Tappahannock, Virginia, farm wife, is secretary of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

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2,600 Persons See Legume-Grass Show First Two Weeks

URBANA--About 2,600 farm folks have seen the 1951 Illinois Legume-Grass Winter Show in its eight stops during the first two weeks of the season's tour.

In announcing the attendance of 2,597 today, W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Extension Service in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today's show is being held in Macoupin county, at Carlinville. Tomorrow's stop is in Sangamon county, at Springfield.

The caravan with its 10 large, colored exhibits is making a one-day stop in 32 counties this winter, with the final show in Grundy county on March 16. The aim is to explain how farmers can grow and use more legume-grass crops more profitably.

One display shows an actual farm in McLean county "before" and "after" changing the over-all organization to increase legume-grass acreage. Planning helped to turn a rundown, eroded farm into a highly productive and profitable farm.

Another exhibit shows how legumes and grasses boost profits on grain farms by improving the soil as well as by producing seed.

The dairy exhibit explains how one acre of legume-grass pasture at the University of Illinois dairy farm saved 685 pounds of grain, 2,000 pounds of hay and 3,750 pounds of silage during 4 months.

At the livestock exhibit visitors can see how one acre of legume pasture in University of Illinois experiments saved 13 bushels of corn and 1,200 pounds of protein supplement in fattening pigs. This same acre could have produced 300 pounds of beef gains or 5 choice lambs with no grain feeding if pastured with those animals.

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Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1951

Three Ways Given to Adjust Cash Rent Fairly on Livestock Farms

URBANA--Landlords and tenants can adjust cash rent fairly on a livestock farm in three ways.

J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, today said one way is to shift to a livestock-share lease. In other cases it's better to continue with low cash rent and let the tenant assume part of the cost of soil improvements or minor buildings, such as a milk house. Or you can adjust cash rent in line with changing prices--say 6-12 bushels of corn, depending on soil fertility.

Cunningham says with a livestock-share lease and a good livestock tenant, the landlord automatically is paid for use of his hay and pasture land, buildings, fences and other improvements.

In the second plan, one safeguard should be taken: If the cash rent is low and the tenant pays for part of the lime or other improvement, he should have a written agreement with the landlord that he will be repaid if he moves before he has gained back his share of the original cost. Circular 673, available free from your farm adviser, tells how to work out such an arrangement.

LJN:lw
1-29-51

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Average Farm Land Brings $200 an Acre--Up 8 Percent Since March

URBANA--Average farm land in Illinois is selling for almost $200 an acre now--8 to 10 percent higher than before the Korean war--with occasional sales at above $500 an acre.

C. L. Stewart and W. J. Foreman, farm land price specialists in the Illinois College of Agriculture, made this report today. It's based in part on a federal agriculture department questionnaire on land prices to which more than 250 replies were received from all over the state. The survey compared land prices last March with last October.

The survey showed the better farm land selling for about $95 an acre more than average farm land. This is 8 percent higher than last March. The poorer land is bringing about $95 an acre less than average land. This is an 11 percent increase since March.

In all parts of Illinois, except for groups of counties around Dixon and Carbondale, the price of poor farm land showed a larger percentage increase than good land. And Stewart believes that some low-quality land is selling for more than its productive worth.

The survey also showed that only five of the 252 persons answering the questionnnaire thought selling price of good or average farm land would drop in the next six months. Only 18 persons expected poor land to drop in price.

About two-thirds of those questioned thought the volume of sales of good, average and poor land would show little change.

Actually since March there has been little change in number of farms listed for sale. In some areas fewer farms may have been offered. But since March there has been a sharp rise in number of inquiries to buy.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1951

It's Sound Business to Invest in Conservation

URBANA--Sound conservation programs definitely pay off--in maintaining and improving soil resources, larger yields, and higher incomes.

So declares E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist, stationed at the Illinois College of Agriculture. He makes that statement on the basis of 15 years of farm record studies on costs and benefits of soil conservation on more than 350 Illinois farms.

Sauer says the average cost of setting up a conservation plan on 48 northeastern Illinois farms in 1948 was $34. For 1945-47, 40 farms in this area with conservation plans had an annual net income advantage of $8.27 an acre over 40 similar farms without conservation plans. This larger return would have paid the cost of the program in a little more than four years.

Studies of contour farming, contour strip-cropping and terracing showed that use of these practices boosted corn yields 12 percent, soybeans 13 percent, oats 16 percent and wheat 17 percent. These practices did not raise total farm operating expenses for labor, power and machinery.

LJN:lw
1-31-51

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32 Soils, Crop Reports at Farm and Home Week

URBANA--Thirty-two reports on crops and soils are included in the agronomy department program for the 50th Farm and Home Week, February 5-8, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

W. L. Burlison, department head, today said that seven half-day sessions are scheduled on small grains, legumes and grasses, crop rotations, corn production, nitrogen and organic matter in soil management, soybeans and pastures.

In the legume-grass session on Tuesday morning, February 6, the agronomy, agricultural economics, animal science and dairy science departments are cooperating. The topic is growing and using legumes.

College specialists will discuss insuring good stands and yields; using legumes and grasses in a permanent system of soil fertility, in livestock and dairy farming, and in farming systems of different parts of the state; and the meaning of legumes and grasses to Illinois farmers.

Two reports on fertilizers will include nitrogen and phosphorus fertilization of wheat and oats and use of nitrogen on corn. Rotations for cash-grain areas, effects of crop rotation on soil organic matter and the southern Illinois soft wheat improvement programs are subjects of other reports to be given.

On Wednesday morning three speakers will report on results of the 1950 corn performance tests, the corn borer situation and the corn disease situation. New soybean varieties and soybean diseases are scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

The usual question period will be held at 8 o'clock each morning, and the 1950 Illinois Corn King will be recognized Wednesday evening at the Illinois Crop Improvement Association banquet.

LJN:lw
1-31-51

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1951

Suggestions Given to Cut Livestock Marketing Losses

URBANA--A University of Illinois livestock marketing specialist today listed several ways in which farmers can cut down their heavy livestock shipping losses.

W. J. Wills says the 1949 value of livestock that were dead, crippled or bruised during shipment to market was $36 million. This is enough meat to feed a city of 350,000 people 150 pounds of meat per person for a year. Farmers, truckers, market employees and packing house workers all have a joint responsibility to keep down this loss.

To reduce livestock shipping losses, Wills suggests that farmers take time in loading. Don't use clubs, pitch forks or whips. Use a canvas slapper instead. Someone has said that, in order to drive hogs successfully, you need to have more time than the hog.

Other steps are to avoid feeding heavily just before loading, use a good loading chute that is not too steep, and dehorn cattle.

Truckers can take these precautions: use enough good bedding (not cinders), don't crowd the animals, partition mixed loads, drive carefully, avoid sharp turns and sudden stops, and stop occasionally to check the load and prevent trampling.

LJN:lw
1-31-51

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Three Ways to Use Small Grain Straw

URBANA--It's much harder than it appears to decide what to do with small grain straw, says a University of Illinois soil biologist.

Speaking to a Farm and Home Week audience today, O. H. Sears named three possible ways of using the straw.

For livestock farmers, there is no better use for straw than as feed and bedding for livestock. A few farmers bale the straw and sell it to paper board factories. And other men leave the straw on the land after combining the grain crop.

Sears says that when straw is used as bedding nearly all of the plant foods that came from the soil can be returned to the land as manure. The straw helps to save liquid manure, the most valuable part.

In contrast, baling the straw for sale means that you're selling important plant foods taken from the soil. Sears says every time you sell a ton of oat straw you're losing plant foods worth from $2 to $2.50 a ton. That's figuring the plant foods at the price they would cost as commercial fertilizers.

That $2 to $2.50 does not put any value on organic matter sold off the farm. And some scientists say organic matter is worth more than the plant foods.

As for leaving the straw on the land, it may lower the hay quality the next year when it gets mixed in with the hay. And it may also lower yield by providing winter cover for mice that will damage legume roots. Excess straw may bring on plant diseases too.

On the other hand, you're returning plant foods and organic matter to the soil by leaving straw on the land. This practice also helps legumes to get more of their nitrogen from the air.

LJN:lw
1-31-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1951

Highest Soybean Yields in History Reported

URBANA--Soybean yields for 1950 on the University of Illinois soil experiment fields were the highest in history, Jon H. Griffin, soils authority, reported today.

Griffin, from the College of Agriculture, said that the average yield on 13 fields was 36 bushels an acre. But he added that the range in yields was the widest since 1940, when broad-scale tests began.

Top yield was 48.5 bushels at Clayton. Lowest yield was 7.5 bushels at Enfield.

To show quality of soybeans in 1950, Griffin cited figures on the Carthage field. It produced an ideal soybean crop.

H. J. Snider, soil experiment field chemist, found that the Carthage plot yielded 40 bushels an acre and gave about 18 percent oil and 40 to 42 percent protein. This meant that each acre produced about 500 pounds of oil and 1,000 pounds of protein.

Griffin points out that the 1950 crop proved again that soybeans do not respond very much to direct fertilization. One possible exception, however, is in potash-deficient soils. On these fields a direct application of potash will probably be an economical practice, he says.

GLM:lw
2-2-51

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All-Roughage Ration Has No Bad Effects on Bulls

URBANA--An outstanding dairy cattle feeding authority said today he believed an all-roughage ration for dairy cattle could be developed and fed without bad effects on cow's health or production.

Dr. Paul Phillips, University of Wisconsin scientist and dairy farmer, made this forecast today in addressing a Farm and Home Week audience at the Illinois College of Agriculture. He said that in one Wisconsin study an all-roughage ration was being fed to bulls.

Phillips explained that dairymen think it's "just plain taboo" to feed an all-roughage ration to bulls because it impairs breeding performance or fertility. They also go easy on feeding silage because they believe it may produce too heavy a mid-section.

However, Phillips says 20 bulls in a breeding cooperative at Shawano, Wisconsin, are now in their second year of a feeding test, and there is no apparent difference in health or breeding efficiency of the sires.

The 20 animals were paired according to age, condition, health and fertility rating. Half were kept on a normal ration of grain, hay and limited silage, while each of the others received an all-roughage ration of 45 pounds of silage daily and all the alfalfa-brome they wanted. Says Phillips:

"The over-all condition and health of the bulls on the all-roughage ration was equal to that of bulls on the normal ration. Excessive middle did not develop despite feeding plenty of silage.

"On the basis of fertility data it would appear that the two rations were equally efficient in maintaining reproductive ability of these bulls. It appears to us that the two years on the all-roughage ration have not interfered with or changed the breeding performance of these bulls one iota."

LJN:lw
2-2-51

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- Annual Meeting, Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee--Friday, February 9, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. 312 Gregory Hall. Guest speaker is Mr. W. E. Stuckey, farm safety specialist of Ohio State University, who has made outstanding progress in organizing county safety committees in more than half of Ohio's counties. Objective of the state farm and home safety committee is to reduce the number of accidents and fires which annually take such a large toll in injuries and deaths on Illinois farms. Everyone interested in encouraging and promoting rural safety is cordially invited to attend.

Farm Housing Series

A series of housing meetings is being held in a number of counties during the first three months of 1951. Three meetings make up the series for each county--one on architectural problems, one on planning utilities and one on interior planning. Extension specialists from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will attend each meeting. Here is the schedule for mid-February:

Jo Daviess County

Meeting 1 Monday, February 12 - subjects to be discussed are structures (good construction), functional planning, exterior appearance and types of materials. (Keith Hinchcliff in charge)

Meeting 2 Monday, February 19 - subjects to be discussed are careful house planning, kitchen arrangement, household equipment and providing space in which to use that equipment. (Catherine Sullivan in charge)

Meeting 3 Monday, February 26 - subjects to be discussed are heating, plumbing and wiring. (Frank Andrew in charge)

All meetings to be held at 7:30 p.m. in Farm Bureau Meeting Room, Elizabeth, Illinois.

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1951

Selling Price Nearly Same for Steers on Different Winter Rations

URBANA--Selling price was almost the same for three groups of yearling steers fed on the delayed feeding program at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Livestock specialists Harry Russell and Dick Carlisle said that today winter gains on the three lots ranged from very little to 1 1/4 pounds per head per day. Yet all lots sold at $30.50 to $31 per hundredweight at National Stock Yards in November, despite greatly different winter rations.

One group of steer calves weaned in November 1949 was wintered mainly on fescue pasture and received hay only when there was snow on the ground. Another group was wintered on hay only, while the third lot received silage, hay and 1 pound daily of soybean meal.

The first lot made very little gain, the second gained less thana pound per head daily and the third gained about 1 1/4 pounds per head daily.

All three groups went on excellent legume-grass pastures on April 15 and stayed there without grain until August. Then they were started on feed or grass and fed for 90 days.

LJN:lw
2-2-51

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Here's How to Get Best Returns From Nitrogen on Corn

URBANA--You should get the largest return per dollar invested in nitrogen fertilizers for corn by side-dressing 40-60 pounds of nitrogen an acre at the second or third cultivation.

L. B. Miller, University of Illinois soils authority, reported this finding today at Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture. It was one of about 60 talks on farming and homemaking on the day's program. The session ends Thursday.

Miller bases his report on 108 tests in fertilizing corn at 15 college soil experiment fields over the state from 1943 to 1950.

During those eight years, 49 tests were made on dark, fertile soils with a rotation of corn-corn-oats-wheat with a catch crop. The average increase for nitrogen over the check plot was 15 bushels an acre.

On dark soils with one corn crop after legume hay, 23 tests produced a 5-bushel-an-acre increase for nitrogen.

Thirty-one tests on light-colored soils with a rotation of corn-beans-wheat-hay resulted in a 3-bushel increase for nitrogen.

On sandy soils five tests gave a 19-bushel boost for nitroge

Results from different carriers have been very much alike, so your choice should be based mainly on cost per pound of nitrogen applied to the soil.

Miller emphasizes that net returns from nitrogen fertilization of corn grown on run-down soil should never be used as an excuse for delay in starting a real soil-improving program. Generally it's best to keep at least one-fourth of your land in legumes at all times. Doing this assures efficient, low-cost production of all crops in the rotation by supplying most of the needed nitrogen.

Catch crop legumes cannot be expected to supply nitrogen for more than one corn crop, Miller says.

LJN:lw
2-2-51

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Yields Up to Six Times Higher From Fertilizer on Corn

DECATUR--You should get the highest return per dollar invested in nitrogen fertilizers for corn by side-dressing 40-60 pounds of nitrogen an acre at the second or third cultivation.

L. B. Miller, University of Illinois soils authority, reported this finding today at Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture. It was one of about 60 talks on farming and management on the day's program. The session ends Thursday.

Miller bases his report on 108 tests in fertilizing corn at 13 college and extension farms over the state from 1967 to 1970.

During three eight years, 87 tests were made on dark, fertile soils with a rotation of corn-corn-oats-wheat with a cash crop. The average increase for nitrogen over the check plot was 37 bushels an acre.

On dark soils with the corn crop after legume hay, 23 tests produced a 5-bushel-an-acre increase for nitrogen.

Thirty-one tests on light-colored soils with a rotation of corn-beans-wheat-hay resulted in a 3-bushel increase for nitrogen.

On sandy soils five tests gave a 19-bushel boost for nitrogen.

Results from different cropping patterns have been very much alike.

An year-to-year shift by based mainly on crop per pound of nitrogen applied to the soil.

Miller emphasizes that not returns from nitrogen fertilization of corn grown on the corn-corn soil should never be used as an excuse for delay in starting a good soil-improving program. Generally it's best to keep an least one-fourth of your land in legumes or soil saver. During this assumes efficiency, low-cost production of all crops in the rotation or alternative uses of the second cropping.

Corn crop legumes cannot be replaced in using nitrogen for more than one year. Miller says.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1951

(Editor's note: The mail embargo stopped our releases the past few days.)

3-Ways to Keep Wool Clean--It Brings 5-20 Cents a Pound More

URBANA--You'll get from 5 to 20 cents more a pound for clean wool. And you can avoid excessive dirt, chaff and burs in fleeces by following three simple steps between now and shearing time.

U. S. Garrigus, head of sheep work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends using straight-sided feed racks to keep chaff out of wool. Or you can board up the top part of sloping racks. Either way helps to keep chaff from sifting down directly onto the backs and necks of sheep, as often happens in open, sloping-type racks.

A second tip on keeping wool clean--avoid burry bedding or hay, and keep the bedding fresh and clean.

Finally, says Garrigus, sheep should always be kept out of pastures that are infested with bur-type weeds.

Manufacturers are careful to sort out dirty fleeces and pay less for them because they require extra combing and processing before the wool can be used at all. Clean wool is now bringing $1.25 or so per pound, grease basis.

Another important point: Fleeces that are clean are much easier to shear. It takes less time and prevents excessive wear on the clippers.

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LJN:ss
2-12-51

We're Choking Our Soils

URBANA--We're choking many of our Illinois soils so they can't get enough air. We're doing it by following poor cropping systems and working the soil too much.

R. S. Stauffer, University of Illinois soils man, made this charge today. He says that too many of our soils have become dense and compact. They're in poor tilth and don't work up to form a good seedbed as they once did.

To produce big crops, Stauffer says a soil must be open and porous. One-half or more of the volume of a productive soil consists of open space. A cubic foot of soil may weigh 75 pounds, but if it could be packed together until it was solid--with no air space between soil particles--it might weigh 150 pounds.

But you can't improve soil structure by buying a ton of it from a dealer and applying it to your land like lime or fertilizer. The only way to keep good soil structure is to follow a cropping system that will do that job.

Stauffer says the Morrow plots at the College of Agriculture show what crop rotations and soil treatments can do to soil. One plot has grown corn every year since 1876 without any soil treatment. A cubic foot of this soil weighs 10 pounds more than a cubic foot from the plot in corn-oats-clover rotation with manure, lime and phosphate.

The extra 10 pounds of soil is filling up space that should be open to let in air and water. Stauffer says that when both plots were in corn in 1949 the yield was 20 bushels an acre on the untreated corn plot, but it jumped to 104 bushels on the treated corn-oats-clover plot. Crop rotation and soil treatment made the difference.

LJN:ss
2-12-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1951

Lenders Find Conservation Loans Satisfactory

URBANA--A University of Illinois survey showed today that Illinois bankers and other lenders have had very satisfactory experiences in making loans for soil conservation and improvement.

That was the answer of 109 out of 116 lenders to a questionnaire on conservation loans sent out by L. J. Norton, agricultural economist, and E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist.

Lenders see the need for conservation and feel that more farmers should develop sound conservation plans. They point out the importance of "the man" in this type of loan and emphasize the need for better relations between landlords and tenants to reach conservation goals.

Norton and Sauer found there was wide variation among lenders in their policies on conservation loans. Generally if the farmer shows a real interest and is working toward a definite goal, they are willing to lend funds and cooperate in making necessary renewals until the farmer can pay off his loan.

Eighty-four lenders said they would finance a farmer in a long-term program, although it would temporarily lower his cash income, provided the end result would be to raise his income in, say, 3-5 years. Only 15 lenders said they would not make such loans, and others felt these loans should be handled only by long-term financing.

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LJN:ss
2-12-51

Can You Make Money Cutting Farm Woodlots for Fuel?

URBANA--If you're cutting wood from your farm woodlot for sale as fuel, your profit or loss will depend on five factors.

C. S. Walters, University of Illinois forester, said today those five conditions are (1) your ability to cut wood, (2) the kind of tools you use, (3) the kind of timber you cut, (4) the price you get for the wood and (5) the price you put on your own labor.

Charlie Herring, Alton, Madison county, found himself in the firewood business by accident, and he's making money. He has a good local market and can't keep up with his orders.

Herring started to clear some land for pasture last spring and cut about 50 standard cords into stove lengths to burn at home. A coal shortage opened up a good market for wood, and he was in business. He broke even by using hand tools. But now with a power saw he cuts about a cord a day and figures his fuelwood job will earn him a profit for his wintertime work.

However, Roger Haney and G. M. Etnyre, Jr., Ogle county, say cutting firewood is a poor way to make wintertime money unless you're improving pastures or clearing fields.

Operating separate businesses, they cut a total of about 300 tons, or 150 cords, of wood. Haney estimates he lost $1.25 a ton, and Etnyre figures his loss at $1.33 a ton. Their production costs were lower than Herring's in Madison county, but they sold the wood for $4 a ton less. But income from wood repaid some of the costs of improving their pastures.

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LJN:ss
2-12-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1951

500-Pound Records and Better Common in Calf Sale Pedigrees

URBANA--Records of 500 and 600 pounds of butterfat are common in the pedigrees of purebred calves to be auctioned at the 3rd annual 4-H and FFA Junior Calf sale to be held Saturday, February 24, in the Livestock Pavilion at the Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana.

And you'll find several 700 and 800 pound records, and a few 900 pounds and higher.

Those are the kind of calves being offered at the sale, says C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman. You'll have an unusual opportunity to choose an outstanding calf and set your own price.

Locating high-quality calves has always been a problem in dairy calf club work. But the sale, sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, is an important aid in solving that problem.

The sale is limited to Illinois 4-H and FFA members. There will be 19 Guernseys, 20 Holsteins, 26 Brown Swiss, 24 Jerseys, and 13 Ayrshires sold by five auctioneers. All calves were born after July 1, 1950, so they will be eligible to compete as senior calves at 1951 summer fairs. And the sale is being held in plenty of time before the May 1 deadline for enrolling in 4-H dairy calf projects.

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LJN:jo
2/14/51

3 of 4 Illinois Cooperatives Pay Federal Income Taxes

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist declared today that three out of four farmers' cooperatives in Illinois pay federal income taxes.

R. W. Bartlett says this fact contradicts the common idea that farmers' cooperatives are exempt from federal income taxes.

There are 612 farmer cooperatives in Illinois, reports Bartlett, and 454 of them pay the same federal income taxes as independent, private corporations.

The United States Internal Revenue office is very strict in interpreting what types of cooperatives are eligible for tax exemption. Three-fourths of the Illinois cooperatives have chosen to pay federal income taxes rather than conform to government-imposed restrictions.

Bartlett points out that cooperatives also pay taxes on real estate, personal property, social security, unemployment compensation, sales and automobiles on exactly the same basis as independent private business.

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LJN:jo

Bankers Think Now Is Good Time to Invest in Soil Improvement

URBANA--Illinois bankers and other lenders think that now is a good time for farmers to invest money in long-time improvements in land or in changed systems of farming.

That was the opinion of 81 out of 116 lenders answering a University of Illinois questionnaire about their policies in making loans for soil conservation and improvement. Twenty lenders thought this was not a good time to make long-time loans for soil improvement, and 15 did not reply to the question.

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LJN:jo
2/14/51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1951

Still Long Ways to Go in Applying Plant Foods

URBANA--Although Illinois farmers use more rock phosphate and lime than any other state in the country, they still have a long way to go in putting on all of these plant foods the land needs.

So declared A. U. Thor, University of Illinois soils authority, today. Thor says we need about 10 million tons of rock phosphate in Illinois or 3 1/2 million tons of 20 percent superphosphate. The rock phosphate lasts about 10 years--superphosphate about 4 years.

We also need about 1 1/4 million tons of 50 percent potash and around 40 million tons of limestone.

In comparison with these needs, Illinois farmers actually applied 500,000 tons of rock phosphate in 1949, or 1/20th of the need. They also spread 5 million tons of limestone, about 1/8th of the need; and 43,000 tons of potash, around 1/30th of the need. So we have plenty to do yet.

But the picture is encouraging, Thor says. Illinois farmers now are using 10 times more rock phosphate, twice as much lime, and 9 times as much mixed fertilizer as they used in 1940.

There are 79 county soil-testing laboratories and 12 approved commercial laboratories where farmers can learn how much plant food their soils need.

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LJN:jo
2/14/51

2x4 Board, Canary Grass Help Solve Bedding Problems

URBANA--A Winnebago county dairyman has solved the problem of keeping the straw bedding under his cows from working back into the gutters. He simply put a 2x4 board back of the cow's feet.

Harold Howland, tester in Winnebago No. 3 dairy herd improvement association, says the dairyman laid the 2x4 flat just on the edge of the gutters. The board runs the whole length of the barn.

The farmer found this trained some cows to keep their feet out of the gutters and was also helpful in training heifers to stand up in their stanchions.

And speaking of bedding, Gerrit Laseur, tester in Cook county No. 1 DHIA, has another tip. One of his members uses chopped canary grass for bedding. It makes nice, clean bedding and keeps the barn and cows neat. This is the first winter the dairyman has used canary grass for bedding, but he plans to chop more of it next year.

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LJN:jo

You're Making More Money, but Can Lose It Much Faster Too

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural economist warned today that a good farmer can pay for land much faster now than in 1907. But he can also lose his farm much faster too.

C. L. Stewart, farm land price authority, quotes a Cornell study to back up his warning. That study compared income and expense on several farms for 1907 and 1947. The figures showed that while income was nine times as large as in 1947, expenses were 14 times as large. Putting it another way, expenses made up 35 percent of income in 1907, but they took 73 percent in 1947.

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LJN:jo
2/14/51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1951

Illinois Near Top in Cooperative Membership and Business

URBANA--Illinois ranks second in the United States in number of members in cooperative associations and third in volume of business.

So reports R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois agricultural economist today. Minnesota ranks first in both membership and business, while California ranks second in volume of business.

Bartlett says Farm Credit Administration figures for 1948-49 show that Illinois had 561,370 members in cooperatives. Total volume of business for Illinois co-ops was $687,210,000.

Wisconsin, Iowa and North Carolina followed Illinois in number of members, while the next three states in volume of business were Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin.

In Illinois, purchasing, livestock, grain and dairy co-ops have 94 percent of the members and do 99 percent of the business.

It is estimated that there are about 8,000 full-time employees in Illinois co-ops, with a combined annual payroll of $24 million.

In McLean county, Farm Adviser Eugene Mosbacher says there are 160 full-time workers in the 18 co-ops in the county. Their total annual payroll amounts to just under $475,000.

LJN:lw
2-16-51

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102 Heifer Calves in One Place at One Time at 4-H, FFA Sale

URBANA--You'll find 102 top-flight dairy heifers all in one place at the same time at the third annual junior calf sale to be held this Saturday, February 24, in the Livestock Pavilion at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, said today the sale is limited to Illinois 4-H and FFA members. It is sponsored by the Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Association to help 4-H and FFA members locate outstanding heifers for their dairy projects.

Here are excerpts from a few of the pedigrees:

One Holstein calf's dam gave 12,600 pounds of milk testing 4.1 percent. That made 514 pounds butterfat in a 308-day record as a 2-year-old.

The sire of a Guernsey calf has seven nearest dams averaging 15,226 pounds of milk containing 820 pounds of fat.

Among Brown Swiss, one calf's dam has HIR records of 417,391 and 419 pounds of fat as a 2-, 3-, and 4-year-old.

The sire of one Jersey calf in the sale is a six-star bull soon to qualify as a superior sire.

And two of the Ayrshire calves were sired by the grand champion Ayrshire bull at the 1950 Illinois State Fair, while another was sired by a bull imported from Scotland.

Rhode says all 102 calves are registered purebred animals, and are TB and Bang's tested. They are outstanding, typey calves, and the buyer could well build his own herd by using any one of them as the foundation cow.

LJN:lw
2-16-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1951

Illinois Dairymen Earn $2 Million More Through Larger Production

URBANA--Illinois dairymen earned over $2 million more in 1949 than in 1925 because they boosted their milk production during that 25 years.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, reported today that in 1925 the average cow in Illinois dairy herd improvement associations gave about 7,500 pounds of milk and 282 pounds of butterfat.

In 1949 the average DHIA cow produced nearly 9,500 pounds of milk and 363 pounds of butterfat.

Rhode figures that if DHIA members in 1949 had produced only at the 1925 output, their combined annual income would have been more than $2 million short of what it was.

The dairyman credits memberships in DHIAs with much of this larger production and extra income. DHIA members keep production and feed records on each cow in their herds. They use these facts as a guide in improving the feeding, breeding and management of their herds. In 1950 almost 2,000 Illinois dairymen owning about 43,000 cows belonged to 95 DHIAs in the state.

LJN:lw
2-16-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1951

Calves at Sale Make Fine Show Records

URBANA--Some fine records, including State Fair blue ribbons, have been hung up by calves from earlier junior calf sales.

And C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, believes calves in the 1951 sale will do just as well in shows this summer.

You'll be getting a show animal as well as a purebred heifer at the third annual 4-H and FFA sale set for Saturday, February 24, in the Livestock Pavilion at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

According to Don Dean, consignor from Champaign county, the second high selling Jersey from the 1950 sale won a blue ribbon in the parish No. 6 show, including about 15 counties, and placed first as senior yearling Jersey heifer calf at the 1950 State Fair junior show. She was purchased by Kenneth Oathout, Bethany, Moultrie county.

A Holstein calf bought by a Champaign county boy was named grand champion senior yearling at the county fair and second in her class for Holsteins at the State Fair.

And a McHenry county young man who bought an Ayrshire calf at the 1949 sale won first place in her class at the State Fair.

Guernsey and Brown Swiss calves made equally fine records.

Rhode says the sale is limited to Illinois 4-H and FFA members in order to help them locate first-class animals for their dairy projects.

LJN:ms 2-16-51

Announce 1951 Rural Youth Service Plan

URBANA -- Dean H. P. Rusk of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture today announced that the Illinois Rural Youth Community Service program would again be sponsored by the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad in 1951.

This program provides a scholarship to the University of Illinois for a boy or girl in seven of the 30 counties which the railroad serves.

Two of the scholarships will amount to $400, three will be for $300 and two for $250. They will be used for study in agriculture or home economics during the school year 1952-53.

Rural Youth groups in eligible counties earn the awards for their counties. Awards are made on the basis of their community service work done during 1951. After awards are made at Farm and Home week in February 1952, any boy or girl in the seven winning counties may apply for the scholarship.

Scholarships were awarded as follows in the 1950 program: $400--Marshall-Putnam and Pulaski-Alexander Rural Youth groups; $300--St. Clair, Randolph and Jackson counties; $250--Sangamon and Will.

Other eligible counties include Calhoun, Cass, Cook, Greene, Grundy, Jersey, LaSalle, Livingston, Logan, Macoupin, Madison, Mason, McLean, Menard, Monroe, Morgan, Peoria, Perry, Pike, Scott, Tazewell, Union and Woodford.

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RAJ:ms
2-19-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1951

Pasture Worth $100 an Acre

URBANA -- Good legume-grass pasture earned gross returns of at least $100 an acre last season at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

Livestock specialist Dick Carlisle in the College of Agriculture said today those earnings are further proof that a livestock and pasture program pays off handsomely in large animal gains per acre.

In 1950 the 60-acre pasture produced average beef and sheep gains of 415 pounds an acre during a 227-day grazing period. In addition 18 acres were cut off for grass silage in June. Says Carlisle:

"If animal gains were figured at a conservative $25 per hundredweight, gross returns would be over $100 an acre, not counting the value of silage.

"Actual selling price for steers grazed on this pasture ranged from $30.50 to $32 per hundredweight. Lambs sold for about $28 per hundredweight.

"Figuring gains at $30 per hundred, gross returns would be over $120 an acre."

Basic seeding was a mixture of Ladino clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, redtop and timothy. In separate sections of the pasture, Alta fescue, bromegrass, orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass and reed canary grass were added to the basic mixture.

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LJN:ms
2-19-51

4,500 Persons See Legume-Grass Show at Halfway Mark

URBANA -- At the halfway mark, some 4,500 farm folks in 16 counties have seen the Illinois Legume-Grass Winter Show, with the highest average attendance during February 13-16 inclusive.

C. M. Linsley, committee chairman from the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that attendance averaged 250 persons each at Effingham, Richland, Lawrence,and Edgar counties, which the show visited from February 13 through 16.

"Folks came in despite icy roads when it was freezing and muddy roads when it was thawing," says Linsley.

The show is made up of 10 large, colored exhibits showing how to grow and use more legume-grass crops more profitably. It is in McDonough county today, ending the fifth week of an eight-week tour covering 32 counties. Twelve more north-central counties remain before the last show on March 16 in Grundy county.

Linsley says there's keen interest in the show. Several men saw it at Hillsboro in Montgomery county and then drove 31 miles to Carlinville in Macoupin county to see it again the next day.

One farm adviser canceled a meeting to bring a carload of men to the show when it visited a nearby county. A man from Carmi drove 47 miles to Mt. Vernon to see it, and a Monroe county man drove 40 miles up to Edwardsville, in Madison county.

Linsley urges you to come to town to enjoy yourself at the legume-grass show when it comes to your county. Women are welcome too--in fact, you wives, bring out your husbands. You'll find a specialist at each exhibit to answer your questions.

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LJN:ms
2-19-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1951

Care Will Help Save More New-born Pigs

URBANA--You can help cut new-born pig losses with watchful care and attention at farrowing time.

Dr. C. C. Morrill, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, lists several things you can do to provide this attention and care:

(1) Provide comfortable, clean, warm quarters for the sow and pigs.

(2) Be sure the sow is eating. If she isn't, find out why.

(3) If the pigs are not suckling, or the sow isn't providing any milk, find out why.

(4) Help the pigs to suckle, especially the weaker ones.

(5) Watch the sow for any evidence of fever, mastitis or discharge.

(6) Watch the pigs for any sign of unthriftiness, scouring or any other evidence of disease.

You'll soon be able to tell from experience which of these conditions you can prevent or correct through proper feeding, management, sanitation or the right equipment. You'll also learn when to call your local veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment of conditions needing medical attention.

RAJ:lw
2-21-51

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FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1951

Change Name to Illinois Rural Safety Council

URBANA--Name of the Illinois Farm and Home Safety Committee has been changed to the Illinois Rural Safety Council.

Floyd E. Morris, Buffalo, Sangamon county, president of the council, reports that the name change was authorized by the membership at the recent annual meeting in Urbana.

William Stuckey, Ohio farm safety specialist, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting. He told how to organize successful county safety committees as the way to bring farm safety home to all the rural people.

Safety award certificates were given to four Illinois FFA chapters and four county Rural Youth groups by W. W. Whitlock of Chicago, chairman of the awards committee. Certificates for the excellence of their safety activities were given to the Neponset, Maroa, Thomson and Chadwick FFA chapters, and the Stephenson, St. Clair, DeKalb and Knox county Rural Youth groups.

Other officers of the council who were re-elected were Melvin Henderson, Urbana, first vice president; E. I. Pilchard, Urbana, second vice president; and Clarence Kleckner, Rockford, treasurer. John W. Matthews, Urbana, was named executive secretary.

Committee chairmen named to head the 1951 activities included Bruce B. Clark, Champaign, awards; J. B. Adams, Springfield, education; M. J. Nicol, Chicago, finance; H. W. Hannah, Urbana, legislation; Paul Johnson, Chicago, publicity; John Lake, Chicago, statistics; and Mrs. James Graham, Morrisonville, women's activities.

RAJ:lw
2-21-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1951

Timber Sales Involve Income Tax Problems

URBANA -- Timber cut from farm woodlands is considered as a farm crop and is reportable on your income tax form 1040 under Schedule D, as is any other crop income.

But, says C. S. Walters, forest products utilization specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, you may save yourself some income tax if you report sales of standing timber you have owned for at least six months as long-time capital gains. This is especially true where your sales amount to approximately $500 or more.

Walters says logs, pulpwood, posts or other cut timber products may also be reported on a "depletion basis." That refers to the average price paid per 1,000 board feet for the timber at the time it was bought.

Expense deductions on sales of standing timber reported as capital gains include advertising the timber for sale, communications, cruising and marking fee, attorney's fees and travel to see buyers.

The Treasury Department's Form T for filing an income tax report on timber sales was designed primarily for use by large lumber companies and timber land owners--not for the farmer who cuts his own timber products, Walters says. It is too complicated for the small operator to use efficiently.

RAJ:ms

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farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1951

Home-Grown Grains Make Dairy Rations Less Costly

URBANA--Feed more home-grown oats and corn along with plenty of good legume hay and legume silage to keep the cost of your dairy ration as low as possible.

C. S. Rhode, professor of dairy science at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, says that many dairy farmers feed grain mixtures that are more expensive than they need to be.

He tells of one farmer who averages about 460 pounds of butterfat per cow. However, he is feeding his cows a grain mixture that contains about 17 percent protein and that is made up mostly of purchased feed. That makes it an expensive ration. The cows also get legume hay and legume silage.

Rhode suggests that this farmer feed more home-grown oats and corn, and add soybean and linseed meal to bring the protein in the ration up to 13 or 14 percent.

With plenty of high-quality legume hay and legume silage to feed in addition, you can lower the protein content of the ration to 12 or 13 percent.

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RAJ:ms
2-23-51

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1951

Questions Answered on Anhydrous Ammonia or Liquid Nitrogen

URBANA--Illinois farmers will be offered a new nitrogen fertilizer this season--anhydrous ammonia, or liquid nitrogen. And a University of Illinois soils specialist anticipates a lot of questions about its use.

A. L. Lang believes the number one question will be, "How good is it?" Tests so far have shown that on the basis of pounds of nitrogen applied to the soil, it's just as effective as any other source of nitrogen--but not any better. For that reason its value must be based on the price per pound of nitrogen applied to the soil.

Another question: "Where will anhydrous ammonia be effective?" Lang says it can be used for all nonlegume crops, including corn, small grains, grass meadows and pastures. Rate of application will depend on the crop and the amount of nitrogen the soil needs. There's not likely to be much response on crops immediately following good legumes, such as sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, etc. But where no legume has preceded the grain crop, and on land well limed and phosphated, response to anhydrous ammonia is likely to be good.

"How is anhydrous ammonia applied?" The best recommendation seems to be side-dressing for corn and applying to small grains or grasses just before seeding or just after growth starts. Make sure it's applied five or six inches deep and thoroughly covered. Since it costs from $1,000 to $1,500 for special equipment to apply liquid nitrogen, the smaller operator may be ahead to have the work done on a custom basis.

Lang offers one word of caution in using anhydrous ammonia: Apply it either several days before or several days after seeding. If it comes directly into contact with the seed, the ammonia may affect germination.

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JAM:ms
2-23-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1951

Consider Problems in Raising Illinois Beef Herds

URBANA--If you are planning to raise your own feeder calves and yearlings for sale, there are several questions which you first must be able to answer favorably.

A. L. Neumann, beef cattleman at the Illinois College of Agriculture, lists some of these questions:

(1) Will you have enough room to handle as big a cow herd as you will need to make money? Fixed expenses you will have to meet include bull costs, fencing and housing, water facilities, forage harvesting and storing, equipment costs, and costs for pickup truck and labor.

(2) Are you aware that feeder cattle buyers expect and will pay for uniformity in their purchases? They also like to buy from one source, so that you should be able to produce enough head of one class or grade to fill some buyers' feed lots. Small herds cannot meet these demands as well as can large western herds.

(3) Can you produce feeders at present which will compete with western cattle in quality?

(4) Are feeders going to be willing to pay for the extra weight and condition that Illinois calves will carry?

(more)

(5) Can you expect a large enough gross return from a small cow herd of about 30 cows to support your family?

(6) Do you have the know how to do a really good job of handling a cow and calf program?

(7) If you rent, can you get a long-time contract?

Newmann points out that producing feeders to fill your own feed lot or pasture is a different matter. Such a program, if acreage is not a limiting factor, offers many advantages over buying feeders from outside sources

Illinois can compete with western states in having plenty of feed on pastures and in crop residues for a cow and calf program. Illinois can also compete on the basis of dollars invested in land needed to carry a cow and a calf.

However, few Illinois cattlemen have enough pastures and roughages to successfully conduct both the breeding and feeding ends of this business of producing slaughter cattle.

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RAJ:ms
2-23-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

Late Lambs Pay Off Nicely on Good Pastures

URBANA--Kenneth Dycus, Jefferson county farmer, knows from experience that late spring lambs pay off nicely if you have plenty of good improved pasture for them.

Dycus sold 83 heavy lambs last December 10 at $31.50 per hundredweight. After expenses were paid, there was still good profit, much of which came from good improved pasture.

Dycus knew he wouldn't have barn room for early lambing, so his ewes were bred to lamb in late April and early May. He had 42 older ewes and 21 more which were 1949 lambs. Most of the younger ewes were not bred. The 42 older ones and a few younger ewes raised a crop of 63 lambs, or about 150 percent. Dycus also bought 20 head of lambs from a neighbor.

The lambs were born on pasture and ran with the ewes until August, when all the lambs were weaned. Dycus had plenty of good grazing after following a pasture improvement program outlined by Don Lee, Jefferson county farm adviser. And Dycus considers improved pastures highly important in his feeding operations.

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LJN:ms
2-26-51

Higher Earnings Pay for Farms Every 15 to 20 Years

URBANA--The difference in net earnings between high and low earning Illinois farms is usually enough to pay for the farms every 15 to 20 years.

So declares M. L. Mosher, retired University of Illinois farm management specialist, after studying records from several hundred farmers in five adjoining north-central Illinois counties.

Mosher compared the one-fifth of these farms with highest earnings with the lowest earning one-fifth. Here is what he found:

From 1932 to 1934 the annual difference in earnings between the two groups of farms was $9.30 an acre. Twenty years at $9.30 equals $186.

From 1944 to 1946 the annual difference was $26.09 an acre, or $520 in 20 years.

Despite these widely different earnings, the two groups of farms were about the same size and the same quality of land, were operated during the same years under the same weather conditions, raised the same crops and livestock but in varying amounts and had the same markets.

Mosher says the differences in net earnings were due to different management of land, labor and capital. From about 40 years of experience as farm adviser and farm management specialist, Mosher is sure "it will pay any farmer to master his farm problems one or two at a time until he is doing efficient work all along the line."

Other records from southern Illinois, where the land is much less productive, show the same picture. That is, one-fifth of the farmers earn enough more than another one-fifth to pay for their farms every 15 to 20 years.

LJN:ms
2-26-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

Go Ahead With Needed Farm Building Improvements

URBANA--Go ahead with remodeling old farm buildings or building new ones--if you need them to save labor or raise farm production.

That's the advice given today by Keith Hinchcliff, farm buildings specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Even though cost of some materials has gone up, Hinchcliff believes there is no foreseeable time when the outlook for farm building will be more favorable than it is right now.

Credit controls on urban building may make some materials easier to get and cheaper to buy. Also, farm income generally has kept pace with upward building costs.

On the other hand Hinchcliff believes it will probably be hard to get cement and gypsum products, but there will be only seasonal shortages. Metals are in great demand and probably will be scarce because of defense needs. Transportation costs also have risen.

Everything considered, Hinchcliff says it should benefit the country for farmers to go ahead and make long-delayed improvements up to the time when materials have to be restricted at the retail level.

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LJN:ms
2-26-51

Don't Take Chances With Pullorum Disease in Chickens

URBANA--Don't think your poultry are safe from pullorum disease merely because they were hatched from eggs laid by pullorum-free birds.

Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, issued this warning today. He also emphasized that sanitation is important to keep chicks from becoming victims of the great killer of poultry.

In addition to buying only chicks hatched from eggs of pullorum-clean or pullorum-passed flocks, poultrymen should take these three steps:

1. Before the chicks arrive, clean and disinfect the brooder and equipment. Scrub the equipment with soap and water, then disinfect it with boiling lye water--one pound of lye to 20 gallons of water.

2. When the chicks are ready for the range, pen them on ground that has not been used by chickens or turkeys for at least two years.

3. Don't let young birds run with older ones; the young birds are exposed to diseases the old birds may have survived.

Dr. Alberts said that various sulfa drugs have cut down deaths due to pullorum disease, but they have not wiped out the disease. At best they are only a crutch, helping to save birds once they become infected.

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GLM:ms
2-26-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1951

Alfalfa Seed Supplies Short

URBANA--Even though the 1950 alfalfa seed crop was only three percent smaller than the big yield of 1949, there is a serious shortage of alfalfa seed adapted to Illinois conditions.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois agronomist, reports this situation today. He adds that because of the short supply of adapted seed, some farmers may be tempted to buy common alfalfa seed grown in the southwest.

The crops authority says the bulk of seed from Arizona and California is from what we call nonhardy types. These nonhardy southern strains just keep on growing in the fall and make little or no preparation for dormancy. They get caught by our cold winters.

Hackleman recommends that farmers read the tag carefully before buying any alfalfa seed. Perhaps there is some unidentified seed that may be winter resistant, but the only way to be sure of a stand that will not winterkill is to buy certified seed adapted to our climate.

Supplies of hardy alfalfa seed are short this year because our usual sources--Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and the Dakotas--had only one-third to three-fourths of their normal crop last year.

GLM:lw
2-28-51

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Make Daily Checks for Mastitis Infection

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged dairymen to make a daily check of their cows to detect mastitis.

Dr. D. W. Pratt, College of Veterinary Medicine, recommends using a strip cup, which will usually show flakes of abnormal milk, or a piece of blotting paper soaked with bromthymol blue dye. Bromthymol blue, a yellow dye, turns green or greenish-blue when suspicious milk contacts it.

Dr. Pratt says to call your veterinarian if you find a cow giving suspicious milk. He can collect milk samples to be sent to a laboratory for confirmation tests.

In the laboratory, mastitis germs can be definitely identified. Once they are identified, the veterinarian will make a careful physical examination of the udder.

If the udder is extensively damaged, Dr. Pratt believes the cow should be shipped to market. But if there are no marked physical changes in the cow's udder, then the local veterinarian can begin treating the infected quarters.

This treatment usually involves injecting certain medicinal agents into the milk cistern. It is most effective, however, when the cow is dry.

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GLM:lw
2-28-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1951

Get a Veterinarian, Not Family Almanac, to Diagnose Cause of Abortions

URBANA--If your cattle abort, don't rely on the family almanac for a diagnosis, but call in your veterinarian instead.

That's the urgent suggestion today of Dr. M. S. Cover in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. He says it takes an expert to diagnose the cause of abortions in cattle.

One of the most important causes is brucellosis. Dr. Cover advises farmers who suspect brucellosis, or Bang's disease, to have their entire herd blood-tested by a local or county veterinarian.

Another type of premature birth of calves is caused by trichomonads. This infection may cause a cow to lose her calf between the 6th and 16th weeks of pregnancy. Dr. Cover says the abortion often occurs so early that the owner doesn't realize what has happened and he may think the cow simply failed to settle.

A third cause of abortion is a germ known as vibrio. In this case abortions may occur between the 2nd and 7th months of pregnancy. The infection usually begins rather suddenly in a herd and then dies out. It may or may not recur the next year.

LJN:lw
2-28-51

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Heat Lamps Are Pig-Savers, but Use Them Carefully

URBANA--You lose $5.88 every time a baby pig dies at farrowing time. So an electric heat lamp costing only about $5, including installation, should pay for itself many times over in saving baby pigs.

The lamps furnish extra heat to keep baby pigs warm. They are easy to install and pyrex lamps cost from $1.75 to $2.50. Wiring, sockets and lumber make up the rest of the cost.

But Frank Andrew, farm electrical specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, warns that heat lamps must be used with care.

After you hang the bulb in one corner of the pen, Andrew's first caution is to partition off this corner to keep the sow away from the bulb. Partitioning also protects the baby pigs from being crushed accidentally by the sow when they're lying under the warm lamp.

Second, hang the lamp so it won't break by swinging or dropping on the floor.

Third, use a porcelain socket on the end of the cord so the extra heat around the base of the lamp will not cause any damage.

Fourth, put a shield over the lamp to protect it from splattering water and hard knocks.

Andrew also suggests keeping the lamp at least 18 to 24 inches above the baby pigs. The higher the lamp, of course, the less the heat.

Finally, check with your insurance company to see whether your hog houses are covered for this type of risk.

LJN:lw
2-28-51

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farm Radio News

'ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1951

There's Money in Legumes

URBANA--Wendell Lindsay, McDonough county farmer, believes legumes are just like money in the bank. From experience, he's sure the value of alfalfa and clover is "way up there."

Lindsay's 80-acre farm is in a corn-corn-oats-clover-clover rotation. That rotation supplies enough grain and pasture for eight Guernsey cows, 10-12 sows which farrow twice a year, and about 150 pigs. He sells his milk as grade A market milk.

Lindsay's records show that last year he needed 420 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of pork. That's about average. But he needed only 33 pounds of high-priced protein supplement in that total feed. That's well below average. Almost all of his feed was farm-grown corn, oats, and pasture which are low-cost compared to supplement.

His returns last year from raising pigs were about $170 per $100 worth of feed fed. And he emphasized that he used pastures to the utmost in fattening pigs.

Lindsay was the first man in McDonough county to have a complete soil conservation plan. He changed from a 6-year rotation of corn-corn-oats-3 years of legume-grass mixture to his present 5-year rotation and also completed considerable contouring and other conservation work.

LJN:lw
3-2-51

-30-

Bright Future for Trained Veterinarians

URBANA--There's a shortage of trained veterinarians, but even if you have the qualifications and the desire to become a veterinarian, you may not be able to get into a veterinary college. Many of them are crowded.

That's what Dr. C. D. Van Houweling told students recently at the second annual University of Illinois career conference.

Dr. Van Houweling, of the American Veterinary Medicial Association, said there is need for both practicing veterinarians and men to do inspection work and other jobs.

But a good veterinarian must have a love and understanding of animals, keen senses, and the ability to earn people's trust and cooperation. Even students with all these qualifications often find it impossible to get into one of our crowded veterinary colleges.

GLM:lw
3-2-51

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Borrowed sayings from here and there--

If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.

No man is worth less to business than the one who always agrees with his boss.

Faith will never die as long as seed catalogs are published.

Everyone must carve his own statue. And we don't mean the ordinary chiseling kind.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1951

Test Soils to Make Most of Low Fertilizer Supplies

URBANA--One of the most profitable investments you can make now with fertilizer supplies short is to have your soil tested.

A. U. Thor, University of Illinois soils authority, says the usual charge is from 35 to 50 cents a sample. And you need to take 11 samples from a 40-acre field. Using the 50 cent rate, it would cost only $5.50 to test 11 samples from 40 acres for limestone, phosphorus, and potash, or only 14 cents an acre.

Thor says one big benefit from soil testing is that you know how much lime, phosphate, and potash to apply, and where. You save money by avoiding putting on too much plant food. With scarce supplies you want to put fertilizers where they'll do the most good.

Another advantage of soil testing is that you're more sure of good stands of legumes. And if you know your soil is in condition to grow legumes, you won't be wasting costly seed by planting it where it won't grow.

Legume-grass crops also boost crop yields later because they add organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. So that's another benefit of testing your soil so as to grow big legume crops. Thor says there are 79 county laboratories and 12 approved commercial labs in Illinois where you can get your soil tested at low cost.

LJN:lw
3-2-51

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Give Cows 8-12 Weeks' Rest Between Lactations

URBANA--If your heifers produce about the same, or maybe less, during their second milking period as during their first, maybe you'd better blame yourself and not the cows.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says in most cases these cows have not been allowed a long enough dry period. They need to rest from eight to 12 weeks.

Rhode says a good dairy cow of any age needs this much rest between lactation periods. The dry period helps her to rest the organs of milk secretion and to build up her supply of minerals taken from her body to develop the unborn calf.

Besides these reasons, first-calf heifers need 8-12 weeks' rest to supply nutrients for growth of her own body.

RAJ:lw -30-

It's Often Hard to Get Started Discussing Farm-Operating Agreements

URBANA--One big obstacle for fathers and sons in working out a farm-operating agreement often is getting started--breaking the ice.

That's one finding from a study of 13 midwest states on family-operating agreements. C. L. Stewart represented the Illinois College of Agriculture in the survey.

Some sons do not know how to approach their Dads on such a topic. Some Dads keep putting it off. Many young men say it's easier to talk with Mother than with Dad about getting started in farming.

North Central Regional publication 17 gives several ways that parents can help. Illinois residents can get a free copy by writing to the College of Agriculture, Urbana. Residents of other states should write their own agricultural college.

LJN:lw -30-
3-2-51

MARCH RADIO PROGRAMS
W-I-L-L Farm Hour

1951

March 1 Let's Try for Economical Calf Feeding (I) (Gardner) Contour Farming Tips (Stauffer and Van Doren)

2 Inflation--Rough Road Ahead (Simerl)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

3 Farm Youth and the Wartime Draft (Ross)
Head-Heart-Hands-Health (Wetzel)

5 Increasing Small Grain Yields Through Seed Treatment (Koehler)
Clover Stands--How They're Affected by Previous Crops (Sears)
4-H'ers Learn by Doing (Lyon)

6 Home Garden Clinic (Somers)
4-H--Democracy at Work (Gaebe)

7 Let's Try for Economical Calf Feeding (II) (Gardner)
4-H Is a Good Investment (Mynard)

8 Plans for Development of University Plantations (Spaeth)
4-H Leaders Are Trained for Their Job (Pilchard)

9 Farm Labor Records for Social Security Tax (Whitman)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)
4-H Around the World (Mynard)

10 Leaders in the 1950 Illinois 500-Pound Club (Fryman)
Let's Go to 4-H Camp (Kimmelshue)

12 Legumes and Grasses--Insuring Good Stands (Scott)
Plant Clean Seed--Best Insurance Against Weeds (Slife, Scott and Weibel)

13 Controlling Ketosis--Pregnancy Disease in Sheep (Sampson)
What's New on X-Disease? (Link)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

14 Getting the Most for Your Fire Insurance Dollar (Tinley)
Farm Loans for Soil Conservation (Hatch)

15 Let's Save Every Pig (Terrill and Becker)
Timely Tips for Dairymen (Rhode)

16 U. S. Agriculture and World Rearmament (Jordan)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

17 Natl. Assn. Soil Conservation Districts Meeting Report (Walker)
Swine Herd Improvement Project at Mahomet High School

19 Soybean Diseases in Illinois (Chamberlain and Koehler)
Newcomers Among Illinois Oil Crops (Weibel)

20 Controlling Brucellosis for Grade A Production (Bryan)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

21 Don't Abandon Conservation for High Grain Production (Sauer)
Timely Topics in Livestock (Russell and Carlisle)

22 Market Possibilities for Concentrated Milk (Bartlett)
The Rural Community and Civil Defense (Lindstrom)

23 The Mirage of Inflation Control by Price Ceilings (Norton)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

24 4-H Memorial Camp Lake--Full and Rarin' to Go (Muirheid)

26 Management Tips for Improving Legume Stands (Hackleman)
Effects of Cropping on Air and Water Movement in Soil (Klingebiel and Van Doren)
Spring Lawn Care (Fuelleman)

27 Save Baby Pigs at Farrowing Time (Beamer)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

28 How Well Do Sheep Use Legume Pastures? (Garrigus and Fuelleman)
Hospitalization--What's Provided in Different Plans (Lindstrom)

29 Eggs--Top Quality Through Good Management (Ridlen)
Type Classification and Milk Production (Touchberry)

30 Why Meat Prices Are High (Working)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

31 Planting Trees the Easy Way (Culver)
Your Electric Fence--Good for Another Season? (Andrew)

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1951

ICIA Buys New Home

URBANA--A $10,000 to $15,000 remodeling program is already under way on the new home of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

Mrs. Berniece Michael, ICIA secretary, says a vacant garage, 58 by 132 feet, was recently bought for an undisclosed sum. It is located next door west of the present offices in Urbana. Total space will be more than doubled in the new location.

J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois agronomist who helped organize the ICIA, says the purchase makes the ICIA one of the first in the nation to own its own quarters. The ICIA employs 18 persons.

The plan is to make the front half of the first floor into several offices, a laboratory and germination room. The back half, with a door large enough for a truck to drive through, will be saved for storage space.

The ICIA handles from 20 to 30 carloads of grain bags a year and several carloads of paper bags used in plant breeding work. All grain samples that are tested must be saved for two years also.

The ICIA with its 1,200 members works closely with the College of Agriculture as the official seed-certifying agency in Illinois.

LJN:lw
3-5-51

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Don't Gamble With Undulant Fever

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged farmers to be careful not to pick up undulant fever during the spring farrowing season.

Dr. H. S. Bryan says the same germ that causes brucellosis in sows causes undulant fever in humans.

Some farmers fail to protect themselves from Brucella germs while helping their sows at farrowing time and thereby get undulant fever. Brucella germs can penetrate unbroken skin. If you have cuts and scratches on your hands, it's even easier to get infected.

Unless you're sure your sows are free from brucellosis, Dr. Bryan suggests following these three precautions:

1. Wear rubber gloves and other protective clothing when handling new-born pigs or after-birth.

2. Use a shovel or fork to remove after-birth from the pen.

3. Have a pail of Lysol or other disinfectant near by and use it often. Your veterinarian can recommend other good products.

Your best insurance against undulant fever is to remove brucellosis-infected animals from your farm. Raisers of both purebred and grade swine can enroll in swine brucellosis project 1046 to rid their herds of brucellosis.

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GLM:lw
3-5-51

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Farm Housing Series

A series of housing meetings will be held in a number of counties. Three meetings make up the series for each county--one on architectural problems, one on planning utilities and one on interior planning. Extension specialists from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will attend each meeting. Here is the schedule for March:

Montgomery County

Meeting 1 Friday, March 16. Subjects to be discussed: structures (good construction), functional planning, exterior appearance and types of material. University specialist Keith Hinchcliff in charge.

Meeting 2 Friday, March 23. Subjects to be discussed: heating, plumbing and wiring. University extension specialist Frank Andrew in charge.

Meeting 3 Friday, March 30. Subjects to be discussed: careful house planning, kitchen arrangement, household equipment and providing space in which to use that equipment. Extension specialist Margaret Sullivan in charge.

Legume-Grass Winter Show

The Legume-Grass Winter Show is built around a series of unusual educational exhibits covering the production and utilization of legumes and grass on Illinois farms. These exhibits have been prepared by agricultural specialists on the staff of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. These specialists will attend the show to discuss the exhibits with farmers and others who are interested in better farming. Schedule follows:

Lee County
Tuesday, March 13--Amboy

Kane County
Wednesday, March 14--Geneva

Will County
Thursday, March 15--Joliet

Grundy County
Friday, March 16--Morris

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1951

Springtime Is Foot Rot Time

URBANA--Watch for swollen feet and limping among your cattle; foot rot time is here.

Dr. Ray D. Hatch, University of Illinois veterinarian, says the germ that causes foot rot lives in the soil all year. Wet weather may cause breaks in the skin between the animals' toes and thus make it easier for the germ to get into the foot.

If you suspect foot rot, call your veterinarian. Prompt treatment pays. If not halted, foot rot can even penetrate the bone. Sometimes a toe has to be amputated if the infection is far advanced.

Your best insurance against foot rot is a well-drained yard, free of all pieces of scrap and wire that might injure the animals' feet. Dr. Hatch emphasized that keeping your cows' feet dry and free of cuts and scratches will reduce the possibility of foot rot.

Having your cattle walk through a vat filled with a solution of copper sulphate is not always satisfactory. Usually the solution fails to penetrate far enough to reach a deep-seated infection.

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GLM:lw
3-5-51

Swine Growers' Day Is April 12

URBANA--The annual Swine Growers' Day at the Illinois College of Agriculture has been set this year for Thursday, April 12.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head, says college experiments in creep-feeding pigs, comparing antibiotics in swine rations and other topics will be reported starting at 10 a.m. in the auditorium.

Before that time you can tour the swine farm and see the creep-feeding tests, a fencing demonstration, rye pastures program, the spring pig crop and the breeding project.

In the afternoon prominent authorities will speak in the auditorium on current topics of interest to swine raisers.

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Cows' Eyes Are Bigger Than Their Stomachs

URBANA--A cow's appetite is an expensive guide for deciding how much grain she should get.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says one farmer had been feeding his 30 cows 12,000 pounds of grain a month which cost $222. The dairy herd improvement association tester noticed this high feed bill and suggested that the farmer feed each cow according to her own production. So the next month the cows got only 7,800 pounds of grain.

The tester says production stayed about the same, while the farmer saved more than 4,000 pounds of grain, worth about $70 at December prices. That's only one month's savings too.

Rhode says that ordinarily Holstein and Brown Swiss should receive one pound of grain a day for each 3 1/2 to 4 pounds of milk produced. Jerseys and Guernseys will need one pound of grain for each 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of milk.

LJN:lw
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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1951

There's Still Time to Get in on High Fall Egg Prices

URBANA--There is still time to get in on the seasonally high egg prices next fall if you start your chicks right away.

Poultryman Sam Ridlen in the Illinois College of Agriculture says egg prices start rising about July and usually continue to rise through October and November. To take advantage of this normal market condition,you should start your chicks in January, February or March. Then they'll be laying at about 50 percent of full production by September and will be well started toward laying heavily for a long period.

Ridlen advises starting with good chicks and following up with a good feeding program, sound management and efficient marketing.

Early-hatched chicks have other advantages besides laying eggs for the higher priced fall market. They usually grow faster than later chicks and are troubled less with diseases and parasites. They are easier to grow too, and the males are ready for market before most of the farm-raised fryers. Moreover, most of your brooding work will be over by the time your field work starts.

LJN:lw
3-7-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1951

Circular Discusses Family Farm-Operating Agreements

URBANA--Five ways in which parents can help in setting up a family farm-operating agreement are given in a new booklet available from the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Most fathers and mothers are anxious to help, and here are the five ways: They can provide favorable agreements during the 4-H and FFA stage, furnish some financial backing, or let son use Dad's machinery on rented land or the son's own land. Parents also can make it possible for the son to buy into the farm business piecemeal or can make outright gifts.

The booklet giving these ideas is "Family Farm-Operating Agreements." It was written by men from 13 midwest agricultural colleges. C. L. Stewart represented the University of Illinois.

Illinois residents can get a free copy by writing to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

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LJN:lw
3-7-51

Should You Vaccinate for Erysipelas?

URBANA--Before you vaccinate your hogs for erysipelas, get the opinion of your local veterinarian.

That's the advice offered today by Dr. P. D. Beamer in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Each herd presents a different problem requiring the opinion of a qualified veterinarian.

Swine erysipelas vaccine contains living germs. And once the erysipelas germs get a start on your farm, they can live in the soil for years. For this reason Dr. Beamer believes no farmer should vaccinate for erysipelas unless he's already had the disease on his farm.

Diagnosis of erysipelas is difficult, often requiring laboratory tests. Have your veterinarian make the diagnosis, since you can't make a wise decision about vaccination unless you're sure the germ is on your farm.

If you decide to vaccinate, do it only to healthy pigs before they're two weeks old. Early vaccination may protect your pigs before they become exposed or contract the disease. Vaccination while the pigs are small costs less, and the pigs are easier to handle.

Sows can be vaccinated when the pigs are treated.

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GLM:lw
3-7-51

Good Example of Wage-Plus-Bonus Plan Given

URBANA--Here's the wage-plus-bonus agreement of a Christian county farmer which J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says is a good example.

The farmer pays his tenant $130 a month as going wage, plus several bonuses. The tenant also gets 1 1/2 percent of gross hog sales, 3 percent of the value of all grain (including landlord's share), two hogs to butcher, feed for 100 hens and a modern house.

The hog bonus is payable when hogs are sold, the grain bonus when crops are harvested.

If you're interested in wage-plus-bonus plans for farm workers, write to the College of Agriculture. Ask for AE2785. It's a 3-page mimeograph giving suggestions on wage-plus-bonus plans.

LJN:lw -30-

Milks 8 Fewer Cows, Makes More Money

URBANA--This is the story of a dairyman who is milking eight fewer cows than he used to, but who is making more money.

That's the experience of Wilbert Landmeier, Cook county dairyman. He's sure now that it's much better to have fewer good cows than a larger number of ordinary ones.

According to C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, Landmeier was milking 20 cows when he started in dairy herd improvement association work several years ago. Now he has 12 cows, but they're milking heavier than the ones he started with.

Landmeier gets as much milk from his 12 cows as he did from 20; he takes care of eight fewer cows and he makes more money. Rhode says this improvement is largely due to DHIA membership.

LJN:lw -30-
3-9-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1951

Calf Starter Raises Calves Cheaply

URBANA--If you want to raise baby dairy calves cheaply, try the calf starter feeding method.

Karl Gardner, University of Illinois dairyman, says you can feed as little as 350 to 400 pounds of whole milk to calves instead of around 1,500 pounds, the amount formerly used. With grade A whole milk selling for about $4.00 a hundredweight, this amounts to a considerable saving.

Of course, Gardner points out that some of this saving is spent in calf starter feed to replace whole milk. Here's the formula for a low-cost starter used successfully for many years in the College of Agriculture dairy herd:

It includes 35 pounds of ground yellow corn, 30 pounds of crushed oats, 15 pounds of linseed meal, 6 pounds of soybean meal, 2 pounds of wheat bran, 10 pounds of dried skimmilk, 1 pound of salt, one-half pound of ground limestone, one-half pound of steamed bonemeal and two-tenths of a pound of dry vitamin A and D supplement.

You don't need the vitamins if you're feeding good-quality legume hay, but vitamins are good protection against calf diseases.

This formula makes 100 pounds of feed and costs only about $4.50 a hundredweight, which is fairly low. It is inexpensive largely because two-thirds of the feed is low-cost farm-grown corn and oats. You can mix the formula yourself right at home.

LJN:lw
3-9-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1951

Any Old Diaries Today?

URBANA--Don't burn all those old papers as you intended to do during housecleaning this spring.

Instead, look them over for anything concerning the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, especially during the early days from about 1870 to 1900.

College officials said today they'd appreciate any old diaries, pictures, programs of events, letters or other records. They should prove helpful in writing a history of the College of Agriculture.

A committee headed by W. L. Burlison, agronomy department head, has been collecting source material. So far they've concentrated on gathering books and other published material. Now they're trying to find unpublished records of all kinds.

So if you have any diaries, photos, correspondence and so on that would furnish facts about the early days, send them to D. A. Brown, agricultural librarian, University of Illinois, 226 Mumford Hall, Urbana. Or write him first if you have any questions.

One unusual record already received is a diploma of 1876. All the grades which that person received during college were given on that diploma--in plain sight for everyone to see!

LJN:lw
3-12-51

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Boost Yields Without Cost, Pick Best Hybrid for Your Farm

URBANA--It costs nothing to boost your corn yields by picking the hybrid best suited to your farm. And you can do that in a few minutes with Bulletin 544 from the Illinois College of Agriculture.

J. W. Pendleton, assistant in agronomy, says Bulletin 544 reports the 1950 tests on about 311 hybrids grown at seven fields scattered over the state. It also gives the 3-year averagesfor about 20 hybrids for 1948-50 at DeKalb, Galesburg, Sheldon, Sullivan, Alhambra or Brownstown and Dixon Springs.

In the 3-year averages, differences in yields between the best and poorest hybrids at each field ranged from 9 to 30 bushels an acre. Yet Bulletin 544 says it took a difference of only 3 to 6 bushels an acre in yield between any two hybrids before one could be considered better than the other.

Pendleton says in most cases the hybrids ranking low in three years of tests are poorer all-round varieties, and you should try other higher ranking varieties.

The agronomist also says never to try a new hybrid on a large acreage, because it may not be adapted to your farm. He suggests planting several varieties each year. And he recommends passing judgment on them fairly at harvest time, not in August before harvest.

Bulletin 544 gives the differences in yield, moisture content, height of ears, lodging and protein and oil content. It costs money to raise yields with extra fertilizer, cultivation and better care. Not so in choosing the hybrid best suited to your farm. You can get a free copy of Bulletin 544 from your farm adviser.

LJN:lw
3-12-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1951

Declare War on Cattle Grubs Now

URBANA--Attacking your enemy when he's least prepared is good strategy, whether you're dealing with men or parasites. Right now, you can kill cattle grubs (warbles) and thus prevent them from hatching into heel flies next summer.

A University of Illinois parasitologist, Dr. N. D. Levine, points out two things about grubs: First, the only time you can successfully fight grubs is when they are coming out of the backs of cattle. The grubs remain in their pockets two to three weeks after they make an opening. Second, heel flies that hatch from grubs fly from farm to farm, making this parasite a community problem.

Dr. Levine says the best method of attacking grubs is one that kills them over a large area. He suggests applying a solution of 7 1/2 pounds of cube or derris powder (containing 5 percent rotenone) in 100 gallons of water with a high-pressure sprayer. This treatment is both effective and economical.

If you have only a few cattle, you can squeeze the grubs out or use tweezers to remove them.

Cube or derris powder containing 1 to 1 1/2 percent rotenone can be dusted directly on the backs of cattle and rubbed into the grub-holes by hand.

GLM:lw
3-12-51

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Five Tips on How to Get Adapted Alfalfa Seed

URBANA--Despite small supplies of hardy alfalfa seed this spring, a University of Illinois authority today said there are still five ways to get seed that will withstand our Illinois winters.

Agronomist J. C. Hackleman says the best thing is to get certified Ranger or Buffalo varieties. Both are winter-hardy and resistant to bacterial wilt. They're slightly higher in price, but they're ideal for long-term hay or pasture stands.

Second-best alternative is certified new selections of common alfalfa grown at high altitudes in southwestern states. These selections are winter-resistant. They're now in short supply but will become more plentiful.

You also might get certified seed grown in Washington from Montana or Idaho, or other northwestern-grown seed. Washington's production in 1950 was double that of 1949.

A fourth possibility is certified seed of central and northern adapted varieties grown in the south and southwest. Variety rather than place of origin is the main thing to look for in adaptation.

Finally, plant certified seed from Kansas, Nebraska and other west-central states if you can get it. If you can't, use common alfalfa, but be sure it's grown in one of these west-central states.

Hackleman says there is plenty of southwestern-grown common alfalfa. This seed is all right if you're not too worried about loss from winterkilling. But if you want alfalfa to withstand severe winter, try to get Ranger or Buffalo, or follow one of Hackleman's other four suggestions.

LJN:lw
3-12-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1951

Seven General Tips for Boosting Dairy Production

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today gave seven general pointers on how dairy farmers can do a better job of feeding their dairy cattle.

W. B. Nevens recommends using:

1. Hay made up entirely or largely of legumes.
2. Green, leafy hay free from mold, mustiness and weeds.
3. All the high-quality hay that high-producing cows will eat.
4. Well-balanced grain mixtures.
5. Grass-legume pastures kept highly productive with fertilizers and good management.
6. Liberal amounts of feed all year long.

Nevens also suggests studying the needs of each animal and adjusting the feed accordingly.

Good feed and care nearly always mean larger profits through greater production. And the high producers are the most profitable. Nevens says that, according to 1948 DHIA records, a cow producing 200 pounds of butterfat a year would earn only $89 above feed cost. One producing 300 pounds would return $195, a 400 pound producer would give you $290 and a 500 pounder would earn $385.

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LJN:ms

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1951

Coccidiosis Control Depends Largely Upon Management

URBANA--If you're an average poultry grower who raises only one or two broods each year, you shouldn't have to use drugs to control coccidiosis in chicks. Sound management is just as effective, and it costs less

Dr. J. O. Alberts, University of Illinois veterinarian, says many farmers think they must use drugs in the feed or water to control coccidiosis. Large-scale poultry raisers find drugs helpful where thousands of birds are raised each year on the same ground, but farmers have a different problem.

Instead of drugs, Dr. Alberts urges farmers to practice good sanitation and management. Here are some important points in a sanitation program:

Rotate the range area; a two-year rotation is best.

Keep feeding and watering equipment clean by washing it in boiling water.

Avoid crowding and dampness; crowded birds have more chance to pick up coccidia. These parasites thrive in warm, damp surroundings.

Clean the brooder house floor and equipment with lye water (1 pound of lye to 20 gallons of water) after the litter and dried droppings have been removed. Let the house dry out thoroughly before putting litter on the floor.

Other precautions are listed in Circular 485, "Coccidiosis in Poultry," recently revised. Write the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, or ask your farm adviser for a free copy.

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GLM:ms
3-14-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1951

New Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer No Better Than Other Nitrogen Sources

URBANA--This new liquid fertilizer with 82 percent nitrogen surely is high-powered stuff. But on the basis of pounds of elemental nitrogen applied to the soil, it's as good as, but no better than, any other nitrogen carrier.

So declares A. L. Lang, University of Illinois soils man.

Lang says experiments in other states have shown no superiority for liquid ammonia over other sources of nitrogen. Tests in Illinois with liquid ammonia dissolved in water have shown no special advantage for this source of nitrogen. So the effect of the new liquid nitrogen fertilizer is likely to be about the same as that of other nitrogen fertilizers. Whatever type of nitrogen you buy, choose it on the basis of cost per pound of nitrogen.

Lang adds that, so far as is known, liquid ammonia is no more effective for plowing down or applying before planting than any other ammonia type of nitrogen fertilizer. The best recommendation still seems to be side-dressing for corn and applying to small grain or grasses just before seeding or just after growth starts.

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LJN:ms
3-14-51

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1951

Farm Woodlot Provides Farmer With All His Lumber

URBANA--Don't sell your farm woodlot short as a source of lumber for your own farm buildings.

W. F. Bulkley, University of Illinois forester, tells of one Washington county farmer who has built every building on his farm mainly from oak lumber that came from his own woods.

He's saving money by using his own wood, and he's improving his woodland at the same time. He cuts only selected trees each year and leaves the more profitable ones to increase in value.

This farmer and his son cut fence posts, lumber and firewood from their 25-acre woodland in 1950. Including fuel, they figure that the wood products saved them $250 for eight days of labor. That amounts to $1.56 an hour pay for each of them for a 10-hour day.

Bulkley says the man's new 24 by 40 foot machine shed cost him only about $500, which is pretty reasonable. He used his own oak and ash lumber for the frame and roof sheathing and for forms to pour the concrete foundation.

This farmer also cut 100 fence posts last year from a few unprofitable trees and then traded some of his oak posts to a neighbor for some hedge posts to complete his fencing.

Bulkley says the farmer has divided his woodland into five areas and cuts selected trees from one area each year. With this plan he can keep up to date on thinning without too much work in any one year and still have all the lumber he needs.

Your woodlot may be too small for commercial lumber production. But it's probably a whopper for furnishing lumber for your farm.

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LJN:ms
3-14-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1951

Case Urges Long-Time Planning for High Production

URBANA--Illinois farmers will be better off if they aim for high production over the long pull instead of trying to increase output too quickly this year.

That view was expressed today by H. C. M. Case, head of agricultural economics work at the University of Illinois.

"Acreage restrictions have been removed from all crops for '51," Case points out, "and the USDA production guides call for major increases in corn and wheat and high production of soybeans.

"But this does not mean that every farmer in the state should rush out to increase his corn or bean acreage 20 percent or 10 percent or even 5 percent. In fact, some farmers will be better off to reduce their acreage of these crops."

Research shows that many Illinois farmers have even been able to double their per acre grain yields and increase total grain production on their farms by DECREASING the acreage in grain crops and INCREASING the acreage in legumes and grass crops.

Case emphasized that the present emergency with its demand for high farm production may last 5 or 10 years or even longer. It

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Case - add 1

would be a mistake, he said, to sacrifice long-time high production for short-run increases.

The per acre yield of a crop over a period of years is just as important as the number of acres in that crop. Years of research at the College of Agriculture prove that fact, he said.

"Every farmer has an opportunity--and an obligation--right now to plan each acre of his farm for the highest total return over a period of years.

"This means adjusting its use to its productive capacities. It means testing the soil to determine mineral needs, and applying the needed minerals. It means using sound rotations which include adequate legumes and grasses both for livestock production and for soil building and maintenance.

"It also means controlling erosion and water runoff through good drainage, strip cropping, contour planting and other physical measures. And it means adjusting livestock production to fit the supply of feed produced on the farm.

"These recommendations for sound planning and wise land use have been repeated many times by staff members of the College of Agriculture," Case said. "But there is need now to repeat them again if we are to avoid dangerous overemphasis on increases in ACRES rather than bushels of grain crops."

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HR:lw
3-16-51

ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

University of Illinois -- Annual Meeting of Soybean Processors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois - 314 Illini Union Building--Wednesday and Thursday, March 21 and 22.

Union County -- Reforestation Demonstration Meeting - Ellis Penrod farm, Dongola--Thursday, March 22.

Champaign County -- Meeting of Illinois Purebred Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association - Urbana-Lincoln Hotel--Friday, March 23.

Franklin County -- Reforestation Demonstration Meeting - Humbert Summers farm, Benton--Wednesday, March 28.

Franklin County -- Reforestation Demonstration Meeting - Southern Illinois 4-H Camp--Thursday, March 29.

Hamilton County -- Reforestation Demonstration Meeting - McLeansboro Kiwanis Club Farm, McLeansboro--Friday, March 30.

Sangamon County -- State Camping Conference - Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield--Friday and Saturday, March 30 and 31. State and county extension workers in agriculture and home economics. To plan summer camping program for Illinois 4-H and Rural Youth.

Saturday morning--District Camp group committee meetings and District Committee meetings.

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1951

20,000 Copies Gone Already, Order 10,000 More

URBANA--All 20,000 copies of the "Cash Farm Labor Record" have already been requested only about two weeks after being offered, and another 10,000 have been ordered from the printer.

That's the report today from George B. Whitman, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

The "Cash Farm Labor Record" is a handy sheet to help farmers make out their quarterly report on the new social security tax. It has columns for the name of qualified workers, days worked, cash wages paid and the 1 1/2 percent tax withheld.

You can use the "Cash Farm Labor Record" with any farm record book. In your book you keep complete records of all wages paid out. To make out the quarterly report, just enter the name, wages and tax withheld for workers who qualify for social security. Then everything you need for the quarterly report is together in one place.

Whitman says the "Cash Farm Labor Record" is free to Illinois farmers who already have bought the Illinois Farm Record Book from their farm advisers. There is a 2-cent charge to others. You can get copies from the farm adviser, or write to the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

LJN:lw
3-16-51

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Expect Bigger Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest This Year

URBANA--A larger entry list is expected in the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest this year than last.

Sam Ridlen, poultry specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, made this estimate today based on interest already shown. The 1950 contest, first ever held, drew 61 entries from 22 counties.

The contest is sponsored by the Illinois poultry industry, the College of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture. Its aim is to encourage youngsters to raise more broilers more efficiently. At least $300 is available for cash prizes, plaques, trophies and ribbons.

The contest is open to any Illinois boy or girl under 21 years of age. This includes 4-H and FFA members as well as nonmembers.

Ridlen says last year, when both junior and senior contests were held, some of the young folks did a better job of raising broilers than the adults. Harold N. White, Decatur, won the 1950 junior show. There will be no senior contest this year.

Briefly, here are the rules: Each contestant must have at least 100 straight-run chicks or 50 cockerels, which must be wing-banded. An entry means one breed or one cross, and you can have more than one entry so long as each is a different breed or cross. Deadline for entries is midnight Thursday, March 29.

After the 11-week growing period, you pick the 15 best cockerels for judging at the three sectional contests on June 12. The state has been divided into northern, central and southern areas. The top five entries from each section will be eligible for the state finals.

LJN:lw
3-16-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1951

Name 1951 National 4-H Camp Delegates

URBANA--Four Illinois delegates to the 1951 National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., next June were announced today.

Those named are Betty Jo Vance, 18, Paris, Edgar county; Velma Riley, 19, Griggsville, Pike county; Wayne Ryan, 19, Tonica, LaSalle county; and Merle Miller, 19, Clinton, DeWitt county. Announcement was made by Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of girls and boys 4-H work at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Attending National Camp is the highest honor a 4-H member can achieve. These four will represent the 57,000 Illinois 4-H'ers among the delegates from all states and many foreign countries.

Delegates to National 4-H Camp are chosen by the state 4-H Club staff at the University of Illinois for their leadership, outstanding 4-H achievements and participation in club and community activities.

In Washington the young folks will have a full week of citizenship training, visits to Congress and other government offices and educational tours to historic places.

Both the young women are now first-year students at the University of Illinois. Ryan and Miller are farming full time on their home farms.

RAJ:lw
3-19-51

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Start Now on Brucellosis Control

URBANA--If you have brucellosis in your dairy herd, better start now on a clean-up program. It takes time to get a clean herd.

Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois, reminds dairymen that after January 1, 1955, all Grade A milk must come from brucellosis-free herds. He says the best way to clean up your herd is to bloodtest and then market all reactors for slaughter.

But if you have many reactors, this can be very costly. With good management you can raise your own replacements. Good management includes calfhood vaccination and isolation of infected cows at calving time and for 60 days thereafter. Farmers who want to follow this program should start now.

Circulars 544 and 573, issued by the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine and Agricultural Extension Service, contain some valuable suggestions for dairymen who have a brucellosis-control problem. Circular 544 explains the three plans for getting a clean herd and tells how to pick the one that suits your herd.

Write the College of Agriculture, Urbana, or ask your farm adviser for a free copy.

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GLM:lw
3-19-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1951

Learn About Pig Hatcheries at Swine Growers' Day April 12

URBANA--Pig hatcheries will be a leading topic at Swine Growers' Day Thursday, April 12, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head, said today that Al Haller, Wisconsin pig hatchery operator, would be one of the featured speakers. Haller, one of the first men to start a pig hatchery, will tell his experiences on the afternoon program.

Pig hatcheries, you know, specialize in supplying high-quality, fast-growing pigs to farmers. They don't fatten any pigs.

Of course, says Terrill, there will be much more to interest swine growers too. During the afternoon, G. E. Dickerson of the University of Missouri will discuss "What Swine Breeding Research Means to Hog Producers," and W. M. Beeson from Purdue University will report on the newest developments in swine feeding.

In the morning you can tour the University swine farm to get a first-hand look at experiments being conducted there. Then University swine division members will conduct the morning program in the auditorium starting at 10 a.m. The program ends at 3 p.m., in plenty of time to get home for chores.

LJN:lw
3-19-51

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It's Easy to Keep Electrical Equipment in Good Condition

URBANA--A University of Illinois authority today said that much farm electrical equipment wears out needlessly every year because it has not been properly lubricated and cleaned.

But rural electrification specialist Frank Andrew adds that a little routine care could prevent this unnecessary loss.

It takes only a few drops of machine oil and a little light brushing to remove lint and dirt from the windings of electrical motors. This insures a longer life and better operation of these "chore-savers."

It is also a good idea to visit all your farm motors with an oil can and brush. While you're there, adjust the belts on your washer, milking machine and water pump to be sure they have the right tension. Also look for frayed insulation on the wiring and tape bare wires. Tighten loose connections. And remove all fuses and check them to be sure they're in good shape.

The little time you take to keep electrical equipment in good order could easily be worth several dollars an hour.

LJN:lw -30-

URBANA--A word to the wise about how valuable top-quality hay is. Walkington and Sharpe, Greene county dairymen, had been feeding high-quality alfalfa. When they changed to poor quality mixed hay, milk production dropped 27 percent. It's sure to pay you well to make the best quality hay you can this coming season.

LJN:lw -30-
3-19-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1951

Maybe Wage-Bonus Helps You Get and Keep Farm Labor

URBANA--If you're wondering how to get good farm help and keep it, maybe the answer to your problem is a wage-bonus agreement.

J. B. Cunningham, farm management specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says it's only natural for top men to work on farms where their skills and know-how are rewarded best.

He points out that the hired man should receive the going wage in your community, plus a bonus on production or gross income from one or more main products. The bonus should be based on the size and type of farm, ability of the hired man, length of tenure and so on. Several payments during the year are better than one payment. The agreement should be simple and in writing.

Here are some bonuses suggested by Cunningham:

1. Three to six percent of the milk checks, payable monthly or when checks come in.

2. Fifty cents to $1.00 per 100 pounds of milk sold above an agreed amount of annual production per cow, say 5,000 to 7,000 pounds.

3. Fifty cents to $1.00 per 100 pounds of pork or beef produced during the year.

-MORE-

Wage-Bonus Agreements - add 1

4. Fifty cents to $1.00 for each pig weaned.

5. Five to 10 cents a dozen for eggs sold over 12 dozen (or some other standard) per hen each year. Or 5 to 10 percent of egg sales.

6. Two to five cents per bushel of grain produced.

There are many other possible types of bonuses. But above all, the hired man should have a good, comfortable, pleasant place to live. Cunningham says no plan will work well unless he and his family are reasonably happy and content with their living arrangements.

JAM:lw -30-

Coal Tar Disinfectants Can Burn Little Pig's Skin

URBANA--Give your sows a chance to raise healthy litters by thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the farrowing house. But be sure to use plenty of water to rinse the pens if you're using a coal tar disinfectant.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, a University of Illinois veterinarian, cautions farmers that a baby pig's tender skin may be severely burned by such disinfectants.

Dr. Beamer also advises farmers not to sprinkle dry coal tar disinfectants in the bedding. One farmer who did this recently reported losing four little pigs from skin burns.

However, if you follow directions and rinse the disinfected areas with water, there's little chance that your pigs will be burned.

GLM:lw -30-
3-21-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1951

Two Illinois Farm Girls to Live on Farms in Europe This Summer

URBANA--Two Illinois farm girls are sure of an interesting experience this summer while living on farms in Europe.

Viva Leola Moody, 21, Erie, Whiteside county, will spend the summer and early fall on farms in Denmark, while Rosemary Ann Archibald, 20, Joliet, Will county, will live with farm families in Ireland. Both young women are students in home economics at the University of Illinois this year.

The names were announced today by W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Illinois Extension Service. He explained that the two young women have been chosen as delegates from Illinois to the International Farm Youth Exchange project this year.

In this project, about 48 American rural young folks will live on various farms in Europe for about four months. They'll share in the daily work and social life of the family. And about the same number of European young folks from various countries will come here to learn American farm life at first hand by living with various rural families in this country.

Illinois has taken part in this program during two of the three years it has been operating. Meta Marie Keller, LaSalle county, was a delegate in 1949, and Wendel Swanson, Winnebago county, last year.

LJN:lw
3-21-51

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Swine Disease Causing Serious Losses in Illinois

URBANA--An extremely contagious swine disease with a long name and a high death rate is striking Illinois herds again.

Transmissible gastroenteritis is especially dangerous to young pigs. Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says most infected pigs under four weeks of age die. Older pigs seldom die, but they usually lose weight rapidly.

In young pigs the symptoms of this deadly disease are diarrhea, rapid loss of weight, loss of appetite, vomiting and frequently an unusual desire for water.

Older pigs may have diarrhea too and refuse to eat or throw up their food and quickly lose weight. Sows that are nursing pigs usually dry up soon after getting the disease.

Gastroenteritis is easily confused with other forms of pig scours. For this reason a veterinarian should be called in for a definite diagnosis. The disease has been stopped on some farms by moving uninfected sows to clean quarters and taking precautions not to spread the disease on clothing or feeding equipment.

Medicinal treatment has not been completely successful, although sulfa drugs and antibiotics are being tried in some outbreaks.

Dr. Beamer says that in some herds the disease may not reappear if sows which have recovered are rebred and moved to clean quarters for farrowing. Contaminated houses should be cleaned and disinfected as a precautionary measure.

GLM:lw
3-21-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1951

Boost Farm Production by Sound Farming Methods

URBANA---You'll be helping Uncle Sam in his plea for large farm production this year by following a sound conservation farm plan.

E. L. Sauer, federal soils economist stationed at the University of Illinois, said today that the best way to boost farm output is through sound farming practices, not by growing more acres of crops.

Sauer compared production and income on 20 McLean county farms before and after adopting conservation plans. Between 1939-40 and 1947-48 the average county corn yield on all farms went up only 4 bushels an acre. But on the conservation farms the yield jumped 14 bushels.

That may not sound like much of a difference. But take a typical 260-acre farm studied by Sauer. The two-year average production for 1947-48 was larger than the 1939-40 average by 850 bushels of corn, 120 tons of corn silage, 940 bushels of oats, 30 tons of hay, and pasture for 50 more animal units of livestock. That sounds like a lot, and it is.

Sauer adds that net income on the conservation farms was $6.05 an acre higher in 1947-48 than in 1939-40 when prices for both periods are adjusted to 1945 levels. That's a 35 percent boost. If you capitalize this $6.05 gain at 5 percent, that makes the land worth $125 an acre more--as a result of conservation farming.

LJN:ms

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FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1951

Here's A Slick Grain Feeding System

URBANA--William Ranz, Clinton county dairyman, feeds grain to his cows the easy way. And he gives them just the right amount.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says Ranz has a three-cow elevated milking parlor. He has installed three grain chutes from the feed bin above to the grain bowls in the milking stalls below. Near the end of each chute, there's a crank that releases the grain. Every time Ranz turns the crank once, one pound of grain drops into the feed bowl.

Infection May Result From Clipping Needle Teeth

URBANA--Some farmers like to clip the needle teeth of new-born pigs to prevent them from biting each other or the sow's udder. But unless you do the job correctly, you may do more damage than good.

Dr. P. D. Beamer of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois says the root may be broken and become infected if the teeth are clipped too close to the gums. Bullnose, which is caused by germs often found in manure, can result.

This infection may be worse than one resulting from pigs biting each other.

Dr. Beamer says only the tips of needle teeth should be clipped. Use sharp, sterile wire cutters.

An even better way to dull needle teeth is with a file. You can blunt the points of the teeth with little danger of injuring the gums.

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3-23-51

farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1951

Juniors Trying to Raise Broilers Better This Year

URBANA--Illinois youngsters are shooting for a better record in the 1951 Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest than they hung up last year.

Sam Ridlen, University of Illinois poultryman, says the juniors last year showed up the adults in the senior contest. As a whole, the quality of the junior entries was quite good in 1950, says Ridlen, and quality of state finalists was exceptionally good. Ridlen helped judge both junior and senior contests last year.

There is to be no senior show this year, but the juniors are out to better their 1950 showing. Among 61 entries last year two of them weighed 73 pounds each for the 15 birds per entry, and 11 others weighed 60 pounds or more. That's pretty good for an 11-week feeding period.

This year 4-H and FFA members, and nonmembers too, are competing for some $300 in cash prizes, plus trophies, plaques and ribbons. The contest is sponsored by the Illinois poultry industry, the Illinois College of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture. Deadline for entries is midnight, Thursday, March 29.

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LJN:ms
3-23-51

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1951

Here's Cheap Insurance Against Some Swine Abortions

URBANA--A little extra money spent for salt or feed containing iodine is cheap insurance against swine abortions or stillbirth caused by iodine deficiency.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois veterinarian, says three farmers have already reported swine abortions which appear to be caused by a lack of iodine in the diet.

As yet there is no simple test to measure the amount of iodine in soil. But stabilized iodine, which keeps its strength in salt or feed, assures your hogs of enough of this essential element.

GLM:ms
3-23-51

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EDITORS' NOTE: Enclosed is a copy of the program for the annual Illinois Swine Growers' Day Thursday, April 12, here on the campus. The tour of the swine farm first thing in the morning will give you a chance to see swine experiments at first hand. The day's program is aimed at giving swine raisers the most helpful, practical information available. And among the usual 1,000 or so farmers who attend, you should be able to pick up some pretty interesting experience stories. This program is your personal invitation to attend. Coffee and press headquarters are in our office at 330 Mumford Hall.

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1951

At Least 65 Entries Assured for 1951 Junior Broiler Contest

URBANA--A whopping list of entries is assured for the 1951 Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. And the deadline for entries is midnight tonight, Thursday, March 29.

Clarence Ems, contest committee chairman, says at least 65 entries had been received as of last Sunday, with four days to go before entries closed. There were just 61 junior entries in the 1950 contest.

The contest is sponsored by the Illinois poultry industry, the Illinois College of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture. The idea is to encourage Illinois young folks to raise more broilers more efficiently. At least $300 in cash prizes is being offered, plus ribbons, plaques and trophies. The state winner will receive a 30-inch gold-plated trophy.

Several of the district winners last year received around $15 in prizes, besides the income from selling their birds. And the juniors did a better all-round job than the adult seniors last year too.

There is still time to enter the contest. See your local hatcheryman, farm adviser or FFA teacher.

LJN:ms
3-26-51

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1951

Wool Is Worth More Than Double the 1950 Price

URBANA--You are not getting a bargain if you sell your wool for twice the 1950 price. It's worth more than that.

U. S. Garrigus, sheep division head at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that a good many farmers are selling wool for around $1.00 a pound this spring. That's about double the 1950 price. But actually the market price is around $1.30 a pound.

Efficient wool producers shop around for the best market price they can get. They don't take double the 1950 price just because it sounds like a big jump. They watch wool prices just as they watch cattle or hog prices. And they market wool for a fair price on whatever day they sell it.

Garrigus urges sheep raisers not to get careless just because they may sell on a small market or because wool may be only a small part of their income. You may pick up an extra $2.00 or so per head by selling wool for all it's worth.

LJN:ms -30-

4-H Girl Wins Watch for Story of Her Trip to Club Congress

URBANA--Anna Lu Meyer, Tamalco, Bond county, has been named one of 10 top blue-award winners in the 1950 "Time of Your Life" program sponsored by the Elgin National Watch company.

Miss Meyer, a home economics freshman at the University of Illinois, was an Illinois delegate to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago last November. Each delegate could enter the "Time of Your Life" program and write a story about his or her trip to Club Congress.

In this year's contest 78 stories were submitted from 42 states and Puerto Rico. Ten blue-award winners from this group each received a 17-jewel wrist watch for their stories.

LJN:ms -30-
3-26-51

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1951

Steers Gain 2 1/4 Pounds Daily Without Grain

URBANA--Good legume-grass pasture alone can put large, low-cost gains on your steers quickly.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, reports today that 60 steers each averaged a daily gain of 2 1/4 pounds last season on 60 acres of renovated pasture at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station. They made that 2 1/4-pound daily gain without grain too.

The 60 head gained 13,513 pounds during 103 days on pasture. They went on pasture between March 31 and April 19, and gains were measured up to July 25.

Basic seeding on the pasture was a mixture of Ladino clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, redtop and timothy. In separate parts of the pasture, alta fescue, bromegrass, orchard grass, Kentucky bluegrass and reed canary grass were added to the basic mixture.

Twenty of the steers had been wintered on corn silage, soybean oil meal and hay; 20 on hay alone; and 20 on alta fescue pasture with hay when there was snow or ice on the ground.

Carlisle says the 2 1/4-pound daily gain would be considered about right for yearling steers on a full feed of grain. Yet the Dixon Springs gain was made without grain--only good legume-grass pasture.

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LJN:ms
3-26-51

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1951

Creep-Feeding Tests To Be Swine Growers' Day Topic

URBANA--The newest ideas in creep-feeding baby pigs will be one important subject you can learn about at the annual Illinois Swine Growers' day on Thursday, April 12, at the University of Illinois.

Fifty sows and their litters were used in three experiments last fall to study the value of various creep rations for suckling pigs. The tests also helped to compare the palatability of several feeds and rations when offered free-choice to baby pigs.

R. J. Meade, assistant in animal science, is scheduled to report on these tests during the morning program in the auditorium.

One test compared the value of hulled oats and pig supplement fed free-choice with a dry "synthetic milk" ration. Another test compared the hulled oats and pig supplement ration with a high-efficiency broiler ration and with a mixed pig starter ration. The third test compared a variety of rations fed free-choice.

In all three experiments the sows were self-fed shelled corn and a sow supplement made up of 100 pounds of meat scraps, 100 pounds of solvent soybean oil meal and 3 pounds of iodized salt on either alfalfa or bromegrass pasture. The pigs had access to the creep rations in an outdoor creep near the sow's self-feeder.

The usual tour of the swine farm opens the Swine Day program. Then at 10 a.m. in the auditorium four talks are scheduled by College of Agriculture swine sepcialists. On the afternoon program three out-of-town authorities will report, including Al Haller, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, on pig hatcheries.

LJN:ms
3-26-51

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1951

25th Grain Elevator Management School April 2-3

URBANA--A tour of a river elevator at LaSalle and a feed manufacturing plant at Mendota are among the highlights at the 25th grain elevator management school to be held April 2-3 in LaSalle.

A discussion on sampling and grading at country points also is scheduled, in which A. F. Kemnitz, Princeton; J. M. Livingston, Minonk; Ray Watson, Lacon; and licensed grain inspectors will take part.

V. I. West, University of Illinois agricultural economist, will report on "How Good Are Soybean Grades," and someone from the Office of Price Stabilization will discuss price ceilings on beans.

Everyone interested in problems of country grain elevators is invited. There is no registration fee.

LJN:ms -30-

URBANA--A New Hampshire strawberry grower made more money in 1950 by letting families come and pick their own berries than by hiring pickers to harvest the berries.

And the families, besides having lots of fun, saved several cents a box compared with local grocery prices.

The New Hampshire Extension Service says the grower netted 23 cents a box for berries picked by the customers. For the rest of the crop, picked by hired labor, he netted only 20 1/2 cents a box.

LJN:ms -30-
3-28-51

9,000 Persons Attend Legume-Grass Shows

URBANA--About 9,000 farm folks saw the Illinois Legume-Grass Winter Show, prepared by the Illinois College of Agriculture, when it visited 32 counties this winter.

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Extension Service, announced this attendance today. He also reported that 905 hay samples and about 45 silage samples were entered in the hay quality contest held at all 32 shows. In addition, about 1,450 persons requested almost 9,000 booklets on legume-grass mixtures and livestock.

The show was made up of 10 big colored exhibits showing how to grow and use more legumes more profitably.

One display showed a model of a central Illinois farm "before" and "after" it was changed. Plans for improvement included soil treatment, control of erosion, a good rotation with enough legumes and grasses and a livestock program.

When the change-over began about 1934, corn yields averaged a mere 40 bushels an acre. Now they're up to 80 to 85 bushels. The extra earnings from the changes have paid for all improvements made on this farm, including a new house.

Another exhibit showed that often you can almost double corn yields on some grain farms by plowing down a heavy growth of standover legumes once every four years.

College officials emphasize that legume-grass crops fill an essential need in our long-time effort toward a stronger nation. Properly managed, they can be among the best money-makers on your farm.

LJN:ms
3-28-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1951

University of Illinois Turns Out Bottled Bacteria

URBANA--The vacuum-pack of coffee-canning fame and the quick-freeze are teaming up in one of the world's strangest bottling works. At the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, a machine called the lyophile is turning out "canned goods" for Prof. Harry E. Rhoades.

This canned goods isn't for your dinner table, however. Rhoades is a bacteriologist, and with the lyophile he turns out sealed tubes containing live bacteria. The lyophile bottles viruses and molds, too, but Rhoades works mainly with bacteria.

Why is there a need for bottled bacteria? One research project may take several years to finish, and during that time exactly the same kind and type of germs may be needed for dozens of experiments. Bottled bacteria are quickly and easily prepared for an experiment.

Rhoades began stocking his germ-pantry about five years ago. He now has over 240 tubes of "lyophilized" germs.

-MORE-

Bottled Bacteria -- add 1

The lyophile, invented 16 years ago, works on simple principles. It uses a motor-driven vacuum pump, a pan for dry ice and liquid and a condenser to collect water.

Germs to be bottled are first mixed with horse serum (the clear part remaining when the blood clots). Rhoades puts about two drops of this mixture into each tiny sterilized tube and then plugs the end of the tube with sterile cotton.

Then the tubes are attached to the machine and submerged in a pan of dry ice and liquid to quick-freeze the mixture. Just as ice may evaporate from a street without first melting, moisture and air in the frozen mixture are taken out of the tubes by the vacuum pump.

The whole process takes only about two hours. Once the bacteria-serum mixture has been frozen, the temperature is raised to just below freezing. When there is nothing left of the mixture but a chalky-white pellet, the tubes are allowed to warm up to room temperature while the pump keeps on removing moisture.

A gas-oxygen torch cuts the tubes from the lyophile and seals them at the same time. Rhoades checks each bottle for a tight seal,numbers it and makes a card for his file identifying the bacteria. The file, which looks like a housewife's recipe box, has headings for bacteria--salmonella, anthrax, brucella and others--instead of cake, candy and cookies.

How long will bacteria remain alive in the tubes? Professor Rhoades hopes they can be kept for 20 years or more. His oldest canned goods is five years old now, and it's as good as the day it was sealed.

GLM:ms
3-28-51

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APRIL RADIO PROGRAMS
W-I-L-L Farm Hour

1951

April 2 Morrow Plot Soils Add Quality to Crops (Snider)
Pre-emergence Spraying--Corn Weed Control Tips (Slife)
Yield Tests of Soybean Varieties on South Farm (Hackleman)

3 Controlling Newcastle Disease in Poultry (Alberts)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

4 Springtime Tune-Up for Farm Tractors (Ayers)
Illinois Swine Growers' Day Prevue (Terrill and Becker)

5 Timely Livestock Topics (Russell and Carlisle)
Heifers for Relief in Europe (Beery)

6 Farm Lease Question Box (Cunningham)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

7 Rural Youth State Camp Committee Report (Walker)
Plow Tips--Adjusting and Operating (Shawl)
Spray Service Report

9 Observe Corn-Planting Dates for Borer Control (Dungan and Decker)
Lessons From the 10-Acre Corn Contest (Hackleman)
Planting Trees the Easy Way (Culver)

10 Veterinary Tips on Worming Livestock (Levine)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

11 Prepare a Good Seedbed (Stauffer and Bateman)
Biological Warfare--How It Could Affect You (Lindstrom)

12 Illinois Swine Growers' Day
Tips on Feeding Grain to Dairy Cows on Pasture (Kendall)

13 Expectations and Futures Trading (Hieronymus)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)
Soil Quality and Farm Earning Value (Johnston)

14 Farm Woodlands Are Not Legume-Grass Pastures (Culver)
FFA Public-Speaking Contest Winner (Weiss)
Spray Service Report

16 It's Time to Plow Down Green Manure Crops (Linsley)
Soybean Varieties Recommended for '51 Planting (Woodworth)
Soil Conservation Observations in the Southwest (Walker)

17 Veterinary Tips for Controlling Intestinal Diseases of Swine (Woods)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

18 New Farm Building Plans (Carter)
Timely Poultry Topics (Ridlen)

April 19 Timely Tips for Dairymen (Rhode)
Problems in Training Teachers of Vocational Agriculture (Weiss)

20 Methods of Developing Home-Raised Calves (Russell)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

21 Soil Conservation in Champaign County (Bunn)
Allerton Youth Conference Report (Mynard)
Spray Service Report

23 Research Report on Stalk Rot in Broomcorn (Fortney, Woodworth and Koehler)
Keeping 4-H Activities Up to Date (Gaebe)

24 Veterinary Question Box (Woods)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

25 What Rural People Should Know About Atomic Attack (Lindstrom)
Running Water System for Swine Production (Andrew)

26 Selecting Preservatives for Legume-Grass Silage (Harshbarger)
Maple Syrup--An Illinois Farm Woods Crop (Spaeth)

27 Fresh Facts--on Fruits and Vegetables (Kelly)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

28 Report on Leisurecraft Camp (Lyon)
4-H Metal-Roofing School--Transcribed Visit (Mynard)
Spray Service Report

30 1951 Projects on the Soil Experiment Fields (Lang)
Inoculating Soybeans Is Good Crop Insurance (Sears)

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Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1951

Four Out-of-State Authorities Address Ice Cream Makers

URBANA--Four out-of-state authorities, including one each from the east and west coasts, are scheduled to address ice cream makers at their conference April 3-4 at the University of Illinois.

P. H. Tracy, University dairy technologist and program chairman, adds that a demonstration of ice milk and other special products, including free samples, will open the conference tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Dairy Manufactures building.

Harry F. Swenson, Seattle, Washington, opens Wednesday's program in the Illini Union with a talk on soft ice cream and ice milk. Following him is W. S. Arbuckle, professor of dairy manufacturing, University of Maryland, speaking on the effect of various manufacturing methods on texture of ice cream.

Other out-of-state speakers are G. P. Gundlach, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Harry Pyenson, St. Louis, Missouri.

This is the sixth of seven dairy technology conferences conducted this school year by the University department of food technology in cooperation with the College of Veterinary Medicine and the State Department of Public Health.

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LJN:ms
3-30-51

Seed Treatment Not Generally Recommended

URBANA--Seed treatment of legumes and grasses has produced only occasional, small increases in stand, so it's probably wise to go slow on seed treatment.

So declares J. W. Gerdemann, plant disease specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture. If you have very poor quality seed, it may pay to treat it.

Seed treatment means applying a chemical to the seed to protect it from diseases and thus produce better stands. This works fine for some crops, but is not generally recommended for legumes and grasses.

If you want to try out seed treatment experimentally on a small scale, Gerdemann recommends Arasan. It can be applied as a dust to the seed at the rate of 8 ounces per 100 pounds of seed.

It's standard practice to inoculate legume seed with the right nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Gerdemann says it's important to mix these bacteria dry with the treated seed just before planting. If you mix them wet, or if you mix them dry and let them stand, the chemical may kill the nodule bacteria.

If you do try seed treatment, it's a good idea to drill a few strips of untreated seed into the same field as a check plot.

LJN:ms -30-

URBANA--Many dairymen wonder whether it will pay to spend $1,000 or more to meet requirements for selling grade A milk. Well, here's the experience of a Bureau county DHIA member on that point.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says this farmer was milking an average of only eight cows. Yet after meeting Grade A requirements, he made $925 more in only one year than he would have made by continuing to sell Grade B milk.

LJN:ms -30-
3-30-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4. 1951

Illinois Ranks 4th in Net Farm Income

URBANA--Illinois farmers received $1,720,000,000 for their products in 1950 and ranked fourth in receipts among the 48 states.

The federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics says this is only $10 million below the 1949 income, a drop of 1 percent.

Income from livestock amounted to just under $1 billion for Illinois farmers last year, while crops brought in just under $725 million.

California, with $2,160,000,000 total farm income, led all states in 1950, followed closely by Iowa and Texas. Following Illinois in fourth place were Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas, all above the billion-dollar mark. All other states were below that figure.

Farmers in the United States took an 8 percent drop in net income for 1950 compared with the year before. Farm income showed even larger declines in both 1948 and 1949. At the same time prices paid by farmers averaged higher in 1950 than in 1947. The net result is that, in terms of purchasing power, farmers' net income in 1950 was down 30 percent from three years earlier.

The main reason for the 1950 drop in farm income was higher production costs. They were 6 percent more than in 1949 and 3 percent above the previous record high of 1948.

LJN:ms
3-30-51

-30-

More Total Feed in Only 3 Years From Conservation

URBANA--Sound conservation farm plans pay off in higher total feed production in as little as three years.

E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist at the University of Illinois, said today that total production of feed jumped 18 percent during the three years 1945-46-47 on 18 farms in McLean county, compared with average production on all farms in the county. The average farms were cropped heavily to corn and soybeans.

When the conservation plans were started on these 18 farms, their land use and crop yields were the same as the county averages. During the next three years the 18 farms cut their grain acreage sharply and raised their hay and pasture acreage.

For the three years, the 18 farms with conservation plans averaged 8 more bushels of corn to the acre, 2 more bushels of soybeans and 5 more bushels of oats.

Total pounds of grain per 100 acres averaged 8,840 pounds more on farms with conservation plans. In addition they had twice as many acres of hay and pasture that produced 80 percent more feed per acre than the average farm.

Sound land use, improved soil fertility and such conservation practices as contouring and grass waterways made the difference.

Even more important, says Sauer, is the fact that production per 100 acres of farmland is going up on the 18 farms with sound conservation plans and is decreasing on the nonconservation farms.

LJN:ms
3-30-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1951

Japanese 4-H'ers Send Morning Glory Seeds to Illinois 4-H'ers

URBANA--"Working Together for World Understanding" is the 1951 4-H Club theme. And it should have a lot more meaning to 40 Illinois 4-H'ers because of a unique "hands-across-the-ocean" project.

Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of 4-H girls' and boys' club work in Illinois, have received 40 packages of Japanese Giant mixed morning glory seeds.

They came from one of the most active 4-H club leaders in Japan as a small token of gratitude for help received from American 4-H'ers in building 4-H Club work in Japan.

This leader sent 2,000 packages of morning glories, one of Japan's most popular flowers. They were redistributed among all states, Illinois receiving 40 packages. Miss Searl and Pilchard say that one package will be sent to each Illinois delegate to the 1950 National 4-H Club Congress. Each 4-H'er must keep a record of the blooms and report on their size to the state 4-H staff.

LJN:ms
4-2-51

-30-

Stomach Worms in Sheep Cost Money

URBANA--Before you turn your sheep flock out to pasture, use phenothiazine to rid them of stomach worms. You'll reduce the chances of mortality and increase gains.

Dr. N. D. Levine, a University of Illinois parasitologist, says stomach worms can become a serious problem unless control measures are used. Watch for anemia, bottlejaw (swelling of the jaw), loss of condition and appetite, and diarrhea. These danger signals may mean stomach worms are robbing your sheep of profitable gains.

Phenothiazine not only removes stomach worms, but is effective against some other types of worms.

The drug may be given in capsule form, as a drench or mixed in the feed. If you mix the drug in feed, be sure there is room for all the animals to eat at once. Treat small and weak animals separately so that they will get the proper dose.

Dr. Levine says this treatment should be given in early winter and again just before turning the sheep out to pasture. One pound of phenothiazine mixed with nine or ten pounds of salt, free fed the year round, will keep worms from getting a foothold between treatments. Protect the salt mixture from rain.

Don't be alarmed if the sheeps' urine turns red after treatment. When phenothiazine breaks down, a red dye is produced.

GLM:ms
4-2-51

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1951

Price Ceilings Are Poor Weapon Against Inflation

URBANA--A University of Illinois authority today declared that price ceilings are a pretty weak tool in stopping inflation. Four other tools are more important.

Agricultural economist L. J. Norton says these are the more important tools: (1) effective controls over credit and currency supplies, (2) a federal budget as nearly balanced as possible, (3) abundant supplies and (4) a more realistic attitude by consumers and businessmen as to how plentiful most supplies will be.

The economist says there has been a lot of foolish buying in the last eight months by the public, businessmen and government. There is no need for it. A cooler view of the situation would be healthy and would help to keep prices from rising.

There are as yet no plans to cut supplies of civilian goods anything like during the war. Among agricultural products, only wool and cotton are really scarce. And even with present military and foreign demands, much of our heavy food production will be used at home.

In fact, Norton believes if stocks in the pantry, closet, deep freeze, meat locker and warehouse should be used or sold, it would noticeably lower market prices of many products.

(more)

Price Ceilings Poor Weapon - add 1

The economist says expansion of bank credit, which adds to the funds available for loans, was a prime factor in causing the inflation from June 1950 to February 1951. The recent unpegging of the price of government bonds is a step to control credit.

To bring the budget closer to balancing next year, we need close control of all expenditures and higher taxes. These steps would hold down the public debt.

Abundant supplies would help to eliminate unnecessary buying which pushes prices up.

All told, says Norton, consumers had better look elsewhere than to price ceilings for protection against high food costs. They would be little protection if goods should really become scarce.

LJN:ms -30 -

Sow's Ration Affects Pig Death Losses

URBANA--A sow's feed has a lot to do with how many pigs you save from her litters.

You can hear about the practical findings from 20 years of experiments at the University of Illinois on feeding sows while they're pregnant and nursing at Swine Growers' Day, Thursday, April 12.

More than 300 sows and their litters have been used in tests to find the sow's need for water-soluble vitamins and the value of various vitamin supplements for drylot feeding.

The value of pastures and supplements for sows has also been clearly shown.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head, says the results of these tests have lots of practical value for Illinois swine growers. They will be one of seven talks scheduled for Swine Growers' Day, April 12.

LJN:ms -30-
4-2-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1951

Shaking Pigs Plague Illinois Herd

URBANA--"Shaking pigs" have been reported in Illinois again. Although the shaking seldom affects a pig's growth, very young pigs sometimes are unable to suckle.

Dr. P. D. Beamer of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says one central Illinois farmer reports that about 50 of his 80 little pigs shake. The shaking started when the pigs were farrowed or soon afterward.

The shaking is due to muscular spasms, but no one knows what causes them. About 12 pigs in this herd have died, probably because the shaking keeps them from suckling enough to get adequate milk.

Dr. Beamer says this farmer has some normal litters; but in the litters that are affected, nearly all the pigs shake.

If the shaking pigs can be kept alive for a few days by helping them nurse or by hand feeding them, they can then usually suckle by themselves. Most pigs with this odd condition get over the shaking by weaning time.

GLM:ms
4-4-51

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Treated Farrowing Houses Safe for Hogs

URBANA--It will not hurt your sows or pigs if you treat your farrowing houses with two of the newest preservatives.

C. S. Walters, forest products utilization specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that apparently the small amount of pentachlorphenol or copper naphthenate the pigs may lick or chew off the buildings will not hurt them.

Field tests with the two chemical preservatives have been made at the University's Experiment Station in Urbana under actual service conditions. Four rectangular farrowing houses were treated with 5% pentachlorphenol and 2% copper naphthenate solutions at the swine farm. A sow and litter of six to 12 pigs were placed in each of the houses for a period of nearly two months.

Walters reports that the researchers did not find any harmful effects to the animals under the conditions tested. All pigs appeared to grow normally. All pigs that died were examined, but none showed any evidence of poisoning. Neither of the chemicals caused any dermatitis or "burning" of the skin of either the young or the old hogs.

You can get best results by using pressure-treated lumber for the floors, sills and runners where rot is most likely to occur, Walters says. But, if you can't get pressure-treated wood, you can still lengthen the life of your houses by spraying or brushing on the preservatives.

RAJ:ms
4-4-51

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1951

Pay 35 Bushels an Acre for All Costs--Rest Is "Take-Home" Corn

URBANA--It took 35 bushels of corn an acre to pay all costs of raising and selling corn in Illinois last year. Anything above that figure was "take-home" corn--profits after paying all expenses.

Farm management specialist R. H. Wilcox announced the 35-bushel cost figure today, and soils specialist A. L. Lang promptly coined the phrase, "take-home" corn.

Wilcox explained that the total cost for raising corn in Illinois in 1950 was $55 an acre. That includes planting, growing, harvesting, storing, shelling and marketing. At $1.60 a bushel, you needed 34 to 35 bushels of corn an acre to pay all costs.

With production costs mounting faster than prices, and with Uncle Sam calling for largest possible production, it's more important than ever to grow top yields this season in order to get the largest possible amount of "take-home" corn or any other crop.

Here are some money-saving ideas that can help boost your "take-home" pay for crops grown.

One tip is to choose the variety of seed for each crop that is best suited to your farm. It doesn't cost one single cent to pick the best variety of seed. But it generally costs quite a bit to boost production by fertilizing and other special practices.

(more)

True, the best seed costs a little more, but it's worth it in better stands and higher yields. Get certified seed too.

Another way to cut costs and boost "take-home" yields: Do as many 2-in-1 operations as possible. Pull a harrow or rotary hoe behind the plow or disk. Or pull a drill behind a disk. Or a stalk cutter and tandem disk at the same time. There are other combinations too.

You can also work out ways to let livestock go to their feed instead of taking the feed to them. Let labor-saving equipment cut down in the long run on expensive hired labor.

LJN:ms -30-

Compare Antibiotics at Swine Growers' Day

URBANA--Recent experiment station results have established the fact that feeding antibiotics will stimulate the rate of growing-fattening pigs.

D. E. Becker of the swine division at the Illinois College of Agriculture says that tests have been made there to find out how the different antibiotics affect rate of gain.

Results of these tests will be reported at the annual Swine Growers' Day on the University campus in Urbana on April 12.

Last fall three experiments were started to feed antibiotics at a practical rate with a corn-soybean oil meal ration in drylot to pigs from weaning to 100 pounds. The rations were fortified with minerals and fat- and water-soluble vitamins.

The ability of antibiotics to increase growth, save feed and help to prevent scours and disease will be explained in the morning program.

RAJ:ms -30-
4-4-51

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1951

New, Unknown Substance Discovered in Wheat Germ Oil

URBANA--Discovery of a new substance in wheat germ oil without which baby rats die was announced today by three scientists in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Making the discovery were K. W. Keane and Eva M. Cohn, assistants in animal nutrition, and B. Connor Johnson, associate professor.

On a diet containing glyceryl trilaurate, a synthetic fat, the three investigators found that female rats could raise absolutely none of their young.

In sharp contrast, when wheat germ oil was substituted as a source of fat, female rats raised 88½ percent of their young.

Some rats which could not raise their young were later able to do so when fed wheat germ oil. When fed both fat sources, rats also raised their young successfully.

These results are important because rats are closely related to farm animals and humans in their reproductive processes.

The discovery disputes the stand taken by some scientists that wheat germ oil is of no value at all in correcting reproductive troubles in animals and humans.

-MORE-

However, it does not prove on the other extreme that wheat germ oil is a cure-all for reproductive troubles. It merely proves that some new substance in wheat germ oil and natural fats affects the livability of baby rats, and presumably other animals.

Vitamin E, vital for reproduction, is found in wheat germ oil. But the three scientists emphasize that the newly discovered factor is not related to vitamin E, since 10 times the necessary amounts of vitamin E were supplied in the rats' diets.

Johnson also stresses that the hormone effect already known in wheat germ oil is different from the action of the new substance. When cholesterol or progesterone plus stilbesterol were added to the diet, this did not increase the survival rates.

The three workers believe the new substance, as yet unnamed, may be a new vitamin or a material that helps some known vitamin do its work. It probably occurs quite widely.

The Illinois scientists are working now to isolate the new substance and then describe it chemically. They also are now testing sunflower oil for the substance and expect to test soybean oil and other fats.

A standard, complete diet made up of casein, a simple sugar, all known vitamins, minerals, and fat was fed to female rats. Fat was supplied by glyceryl trilaurate, wheat germ oil, or corn oil.

On the glyceryl trilaurate diet, 108 litters--about 1,000 baby rats--were born, but not one single animal lived to weaning age of 21 days. All of them died before reaching 9 days of age.

-MORE-

However, when 2½ percent of wheat germ oil was added to the basal ration, 87 litters--about 850 baby rats--were born and 88½ percent of them lived to weaning age.

The survival rate on 55 litters fed corn oil as a fat source was 60 percent. Corn oil is more highly refined than wheat germ oil which indicates that as crude fats are chemically purified, the new factor affecting livability may be either lost or destroyed.

Vio-Bin Corporation, Monticello, aided the 2½ years of work on the wheat germ oil study.

LJN:ms -30-

Young Farmer Goes Into Legume-Grass System

URBANA--Ray Musser, Henderson county young farmer, is going into grassland-livestock farming because he's "positive that legume-grass crops pay on livestock farms."

Ray recently bought 80 acres and he's well-started toward his goal of a 4-year rotation of corn-corn-oats-clover.

He tested the soil first and has already put on the lime and phosphate needed on one field. He plans to lime and phosphate the other fields with necessary amounts before seeding them to oats with a legume-grass seeding of alsike, lespedeza, and red clover.

Ray fattened 68 shoats born early last summer with no crib corn and that's one reason why he's sold on legume-grass farming. Ray turned the pigs into 25 acres of pasture at 4-5 weeks of age, left them there until after corn harvest, and then let them clean up "down" corn. Although they hit the low-priced winter market, Ray's low cost feed on pasture helped greatly in showing a profit on those pigs.

LJN:ms -30-
4-6-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1951

Come to Swine Growers' Day If You Can't Work in Fields

URBANA--If it's too wet for field work tomorrow, the best way you can spend the day probably is to come to Swine Growers' Day at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head and program chairman, says the day will be full of interesting and helpful information for swine raisers who attend.

One topic on the morning program is a roundup of some of the practical findings of recent growing-fattening experiments at the University's swine farm.

Among the tests to be reported are the value of oats in the swine ration, measuring the protein requirements of growing-fattening pigs, the value of soybean oil meal on rye pasture, and supplementing cornbelt feeds.

Much work has also been done at Illinois on the value of the various vitamins in swine rations. Water-soluble vitamin supplements needed by young pigs in drylot will be discussed and sources of vitamin B_{12} will be explained. Two other topics will include results of tests with high and low protein corns and how antibiotics increase the rate of gain.

RAJ:ms
4-6-51

-30-

Vaccination for Bang's Disease Is Not a Sure Thing

URBANA--Vaccination is not the whole answer to brucellosis control in dairy herds. Before you have your animals vaccinated, learn all the facts.

Dr. H. S. Bryan, who is with the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois, says many dairymen don't realize that vaccination may cause animals to give a positive reaction to both the ring and blood tests. The substance in the blood and milk which causes a positive reaction is produced by both vaccination and the disease.

If you want to sell Grade A milk in Illinois after Jan. 1, 1955, every animal in your herd must be negative to the blood test. It makes no difference why a cow reacts; she cannot be kept in a Grade A herd.

Dr. Bryan says calves that are vaccinated between four and eight months of age usually "clean up" and do not react to the blood test. Some veterinarians estimate that four out of five vaccinated calves will have negative reactions by the time they are 2½ years old.

But nearly all cows vaccinated as adults react positively to the blood test. This is one reason adult vaccination is discouraged by regulatory officials.

Dr. Bryan believes it's possible to get and keep a Bang's-free herd without calfhood vaccination. He estimates that the disease is brought into a herd 95 percent of the time by buying infected animals. If a farmer starts with a clean herd, raises his own heifers or buys only negative animals from clean herds, and practices good sanitation, he can keep a brucellosis-free herd.

GLM:ms
4-6-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1951

Treatment of Legume, Grass Seed Not Generally Recommended

URBANA--Seed treatment of legume and grass seed is not generally recommended because tests to date show that treatment produces only small, occasional increases in stands.

Plant disease specialist J. W. Gerdemann in the Illinois College of Agriculture says: "We have found little benefit from treating seed of alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover in field and greenhouse tests at Illinois. In some cases the treatment has slightly reduced stands of red or sweet clover."

Seed treatment means applying a chemical to seed to protect it from disease and thus produce thicker stands.

Gerdemann says it may pay to treat if you have poor-quality seed. Minnesota workers report good increases when poor-quality red clover seed was treated.

But based on tests to date in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Illinois, Gerdemann emphasizes that we cannot make any general recommendations.

The effect of seed treatment in field tests has varied from small decreases to small increases. The over-all average has favored treatment slightly.

LJN:lw
4-9-51

-30-

17 Swine Herds Are Brucellosis-Free

URBANA--Seventeen Illinois swine breeders have achieved brucellosis-free herds in a livestock disease control project in cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Brucellosis, a reproductive disease of hogs and cattle, has been estimated to cost Illinois swine raisers some $3,500,000 annually. The disease causes premature birth of pigs and calves and other reproductive disorders.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois veterinarian, says the 17 swine raisers have been enrolled in Project 1046, a program designed to help hog producers whip brucellosis. Project 1046 is open to any farmer raising either purebred or grade hogs.

Dr. Woods explains that all breeding stock in a herd must pass two negative blood tests given 30 to 60 days apart before it can be accredited. Infected herds must pass three negative blood tests given 30 to 60 days apart. Annual negative tests must be given to maintain accredited standing.

Oldest accredited herd in Illinois is M. R. Finley and Son, Hoopeston, Vermilion county. Their Hampshires were first judged free of brucellosis in 1946. Among all 17 herds there are 286 hogs representing five breeds.

LJN:lw 4-9-51 -30-

Bock Brothers	Beason-Logan Co.	Hampshire
Ford Whipple	Galesburg-Knox Co.	Hampshire
Dale Alexander	White Heath-Piatt Co.	Duroc
David Bossingham	Stanford-McLean Co.	Duroc
Wayne A. Coffey	Kansas-Edgar Co.	Duroc
O. O. Mitchell	Kansas-Edgar Co.	Duroc
Walter Fassett	Reynolds-Mercer Co.	Duroc
Lester Hannold & Sons	Oakland-Coles Co.	Duroc
Ray Johnston	Altona-Knox Co.	Duroc
Theodore Kocker	Newton-Jasper Co.	Duroc
Palmer & Moody	LaMoille-Bureau Co.	Duroc
Willard Wright	Mansfield-Piatt Co.	Duroc
Wm. D. Farthing	Mansfield-Piatt Co.	Chester Whites
Lowe Seed Co.	Aroma Park-Kankakee Co.	Mixed breed
Vernon Wolfe & Son	Ludlow-Champaign Co.	Black Poland China
Tom A. Cunningham	Bowen-Hancock Co.	Ohio Improved Chester Whites

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1951

Farm Population Down 13 Percent From 10 Years Ago

URBANA--Farm population in Illinois dropped sharply between 1940 and 1950, while urban population increased considerably.

That's the report today from C. L. Folse, rural sociologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says a preliminary Census Bureau estimate showed only about 855,000 persons on Illinois farms on April 1, 1950. That's about 113,000--or 13 percent--fewer farm folks than the 1940 census showed.

In contrast, total population of Illinois increased by some 815,000 during the past decade. Most of this increase occurred in metropolitan areas.

Some of the drop in farm population is due to changes in the definition of farms by the Census Bureau. But Folse says that was not the only reason. There has been a steady flow of people away from Illinois farms to the cities.

Farm folks account for just under 10 percent of the state's 8,712,000 persons.

There are also about 1,100,000 persons in small towns, villages and unincorporated places of less than 2,500 people. This is about 12 percent of the total population.

LJN:lw
4-9-51

-30-

Steers Bring Double Amount Needed to Break Even

URBANA--This is the story of steers that sold for more than twice as much as it cost to fatten them.

Nine yearling steers from the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station recently topped the East St. Louis market at $36.25 per hundredweight.

That's more than twice the $18 needed to break even on cost of production.

The key to this unusual achievement was good legume-grass pasture. Illinois College of Agriculture livestock men figure that each acre of pasture put on 300 pounds of gain, or $108.75 worth of beef. Pasture alone put on just under one-half of the total gain--300 out of 613 pounds.

Here's the feeding program: The steer calves were wintered in drylot on a daily ration of 12 pounds of corn silage, 5 pounds of lespedeza hay and 1 pound of soybean oil meal. They averaged 3/4 pound daily gain for 163 days.

In April 1950 the steers were put on legume-grass pasture--one steer per acre. They gained 1 1/2 pounds daily, or 300 pounds per head in 196 days.

The steers were finished in drylot from November 1 to February 5. They received 15 pounds of corn and cob meal, 2 1/4 pounds of soybean oil meal, 4 1/2 pounds of corn silage and 7 pounds of lespedeza hay each day. During 97 days they gained 200 pounds per head, or just over 2 pounds of gain per day.

LJN:lw
4-9-51

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1951

Here's How to Limit Soybean Oil Meal for Pigs on Pasture

URBANA--Two rations to limit the amount of soybean oil meal fed to pigs while fattening them on good legume pasture were mentioned today by a University of Illinois livestock specialist.

Harry Russell says one ration is two parts of soybean oil meal to one part of tankage. The other is equal parts of soybean oil meal and meat scraps.

Both rations can be self-fed. Also, both used only 30 pounds or less of supplement per 100 pounds of gain, and that's pretty low. Average daily gain for both was about 1 1/3 pounds.

Pigs seem to like soybean oil meal, you know, and they'll eat lots more of it--and thereby boost feed costs considerably--if you let them eat all they want while on pasture.

Russell's two supplements use the least possible soybean meal without slowing down rate of gain.

It's also important to provide enough calcium and phosphorus in a good mineral mixture.

LJN:ms
4-11-51

-30-

Septic Tank May Need Cleaning--Here's How to Tell

URBANA--A University of Illinois agricultural engineer says you may have to clean your farm septic tank every 5 to 7 years if excess sludge builds up in it.

Frank Andrew explains that sludge cuts down the capacity of the tank and thereby reduces the bacterial action.

If your tank is at least 500-gallon size and has less than a foot of sludge on the bottom, you will not have to clean it.

Here's how to check the depth of sludge: Find the inspection cover plate on the top of the tank and drop a stick down through the hold until it hits the sludge. Mark it and then force the stick down to the bottom of the tank and make another mark. The distance between the marks is the amount of sludge in the tank.

If your tank needs cleaning, you can either do it yourself or hire a commercial operator.

LJN:ms -30-

URBANA--Here are some money-saving tips from Doane's Agricultural Service: They remind us that lightning rods can make buildings almost 100 percent safe from lightning. Be sure the rods are installed right and maintained. Check them today.

Another handy hint: Know where you can buy dry ice to put in your home freezer in case the electricity goes off.

In gardening, use the wheels of your lawn mower to lay off two rows at a time. The rows will be just right for the garden plow.

LJN:ms -30-
4-11-51

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1951

Junior Broiler Contest Entries Tripled

URBANA--Almost three times as many youngsters entered the Junior Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest this year as in 1950.

Clarence Ems, contest committee chairman, reports today that 178 Illinois young folks from 34 counties entered this year's contest, compared with 57 entries from 22 counties last year.

Logan county with 31 entries topped the list, followed by Sangamon county with 19, Grundy and Stephenson counties with 11 each, and Richland, McHenry and LaSalle counties with 8 each.

The contest aims to encourage more production--and more profitable production--of broilers. It is sponsored by the Illinois poultry industry, the Illinois College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Agriculture.

Ems says the youngsters are feeding about 15,000 chicks which they bought from 37 hatcheries. Fifteen breeds and crosses are represented.

After an 11-week feeding period, the birds will be judged in three area contests on June 12. The three winners will be judged in state finals the next day. At least $300 in prizes is provided, plus a 30-inch gold-plated trophy for the state winner.

LJN:ms
4-11-51

-30-

There's More Profit in Hogs Than in Worms

URBANA--It takes four less bushels of corn to send a worm-free hog to market than a worm-infested one.

Dr. N. D. Levine, a parasitologist in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says the McLean county system of swine sanitation is still the best and cheapest way of raising worm-free hogs.

The McLean system was first tried 32 years ago. Farmers who follow the four points have records to prove that there is a lot more profit in raising hogs than in raising worms.

A University study of 88 farmers using the McLean system shows that they raised 1.9 more pigs per litter and at the same time cut their feed costs appreciably.

Dr. Levine believes many farmers still raise hogs infested with worms because they overlook the damage done by worms. It is not so spectacular as losses from diseases like cholera or erysipelas. Also, some farmers believe it's impossible to raise hogs without worms.

You don't need expensive equipment to follow the McLean county system. There are four steps in the program:

1. Clean and disinfect the farrowing quarters.
2. Wash the sow's sides and udder before putting her into the farrowing pen.
3. Haul the sow and her litter to clean pasture.
4. Keep the pigs on clean pasture until they are at least four months old.

Circular 306, "Swine Sanitation," explains the McLean system fully. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser or the College of Veterinary Medicine.

GLM:ms
4-11-51

-30-

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1951

Meat Losses Would Feed City of Over Million for a Year

URBANA--Enough meat is wasted each year during marketing of livestock to feed a city of over one million people for a year. And most of the 158-million-pound loss for 1949 could have been prevented.

This blast came today from W. J. Wills, livestock marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Wills says that farmers, truckers, railroads and packers were all jointly responsible for the 1949 loss of about $92 million.

The 158-million-pound loss figure comes from the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board. And the U. S. Department of Agriculture says each person eats about 150 pounds of meat a year. A little arithmetic produces the statement that enough meat was wasted in 1949 to feed a city of over one million people.

Among the causes of the loss were deaths and crippling during shipment, bruises, necessary condemnations by packers, trim around grub holes and damage to hides.

One way farmers can cut down their share of this loss is to hire a safe trucker to haul their livestock to market. Wills says insurance makes up a large part of truck transportation costs. Ask your trucker what rates he pays. The higher the rate, the more careless he is, according to the insurance company. Checking on insurance rates should cut down marketing costs and lower losses during transit.

LJN:lw
4-13-51

-30-

Five Ways to Get Most From Spring Pasture

URBANA--A University of Illinois dairyman today issued five pointers on how farmers can get the most good from spring pasture.

Karl Gardner says: (1) Do not pasture cows too early, (2) watch out for bloat, (3) continue to feed grain, (4) stop feeding protein supplements, and (5) feed extra minerals.

Gardner urges farmers to let the pastures get some new growth before grazing them. Pastures need a chance to build up plant reserves before being "harvested." And by delaying the grazing time, you give the plants a chance to increase in dry matter so that cows get more than a "drink of water" when they graze.

To prevent bloat, Gardner recommends three steps: Feed the cows well on hay and grain for a few days before they go on pasture, turn them out only a short time each day for the first week of grazing, and check them once or twice a day to see whether any of them are bloating.

It's also usually wise to keep on feeding grain at a reduced rate as long as cows will eat it.

However, you can eliminate protein supplements, because fast-growing pasture contains enough protein. During spring and early summer, farm grains alone are all right.

To make sure cows get enough minerals, feed them in grain mixtures and on pasture. Include 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of salt and 1 pound of bonemeal in each 100 pounds of grain mixture. And give the cows free access to salt in block or loose form on pasture, plus a mixture of two parts of finely ground limestone, two parts of bonemeal, and one part of salt (for taste) in a weather-protected box.

LJN:lw
4-13-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1951

Rats Cost Money; Warfarin Gets Rid of Them

URBANA--It's probably costing you about $5 a year to feed every rat on your farm. But that same $5 should buy enough of a new, highly effective rat poison to bait the average farm.

R. E. Yeatter, in the Illinois Natural History Survey, says the new poison is warfarin, and you need only from 5 to 10 pounds of it to control rats on an average farm.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently made a survey of farmers in 162 counties in six midwestern states who used the bait. Thirty-four Illinois counties were included.

The survey showed that 95 percent of the farmers said they had favorable results from using warfarin. Almost half of them said the rats and mice were completely wiped out within two weeks after baiting.

Most of the farmers put bait in four to six places, with barns, cribs, hog houses, sheds and homes mentioned most often. An average of 5 1/2 pounds of bait was used per farm. Only 7 percent of the farmers reported that the bait was taken by pets and livestock.

LJN:lw
4-13-51

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There's Trouble Ahead in Land Prices

URBANA--A University of Illinois authority on land prices today declared that it is obvious that land prices have been storing up trouble for somebody.

C. L. Stewart says Illinois farm land and buildings were valued at all-time record-high average prices on January 1 this year.

The average was between $190 and $200 an acre. This probably was an increase of as much as 14 percent over March 1, 1950, prices. Stewart also mentions one Champaign county farm that sold recently for $525 an acre. He adds:

"You certainly have to be an optimist, and have great faith that high net earnings will continue for the next 10 to 20 years, to buy land--even the best land--at around $400 an acre or higher."

Stewart also believes that it is probable that still higher prices for farm land are ahead of us. That is--unless there is a quick cutback in defense spending or unless price ceilings for major Illinois farm products should be set lower than is consistent with higher production costs.

If land earns a net income of $24 an acre annually after taxes, and could be expected to do so for a long time, valuations approaching $600 an acre would not seem out of line.

But, warns Stewart, suppose we get into a period of low farm earnings? Farm mortgage debts tend to expand during periods of rising prices, with many high-debt buyers losing their farms later when prices drop.

All told, Stewart believes it's wise to go slow in buying land at today's inflated prices, because we may have "another trip down the toboggan slide."

LJN:lw
4-13-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1951

28 Foreigners Visit Ag College During April

URBANA--Twenty-eight guests from nine foreign countries will draw on the agricultural "know-how" of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture while visiting the campus during April.

R. C. Ross, in charge of assignment of foreign visitors to the college, said today about 150 foreigners are expected during the summer for visits ranging from a few days to several months.

"We're glad to share our research and experience with others under the government's Point 4 program and other projects designed to help other countries help themselves," explains Ross.

During April visitors are coming from England, Scotland, Ireland, North Ireland, Japan, Australia, Turkey, Sweden and France.

Some are sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration, some are sent by their government, and the Japanese are being sent by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in that country.

Among the 28 are five young farmers from Sweden and four from France. They are agricultural trainees who will live and work on various farms for three months. They will then move to another state, and nine others will replace them for another three months' training.

LJN:lw
4-16-51

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Pasturing Woodlots Is Old-Fashioned

URBANA--It's as old-fashioned today to use woodlands for pasture as it is to use oxen for farm power.

So declares L. B. Culver, forester in the Illinois College of Agriculture. We use tractors for farm power now, and we should also use our vast "know-how" to grow high-quality legume-grass pastures.

Culver appeals to farmers to keep their livestock out of farm woodlots. He says livestock can cause the same damage to your woodland as a rip-roaring forest fire, only they take a little longer.

Studies show that average oak-hickory woods--and most Illinois woods are that type--produce hardly enough forage to maintain animal weight through the pasture season. And that's at the rate of one animal for each six acres of woodland. In comparison, good pasture will feed one animal on each acre.

Culver says other tests have shown that even in open woodland with continuous sod--the best there is--it still takes 12 acres of woodland to equal one acre of improved pasture in feed value.

Livestock in woods also destroy tree seedlings which normally would be replacements for harvested trees.

But the biggest economic loss, says Culver, comes from livestock trampling the soil around trees. That keeps air away from tree roots and slows down rate of growth. Other damage occurs when sharp hooves cut shallow feeder roots and let rot fungus get in to damage the trees.

Let's be modern, urges Culver. Use farm woodlots for timber production as they should be used, and graze your livestock on lush legume-grass pasture.

LJN:lw
4-16-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1951

Take One Step at a Time With Little Pigs

URBANA--Your pigs will probably gain faster if you castrate, vaccinate and wean them at different times.

That's the opinion of Dr. Ray Hatch in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Pigs usually survive all three steps at weaning time, but their gains are often slowed down.

Dr. Hatch believes you should castrate as soon as the youngest litters are a few days old. By waiting until the oldest litters are about four weeks old, you can castrate all male pigs at one time.

If you plan to use serum and virus for vaccination, you can vaccinate when the pigs are about six weeks of age. When they are eight to 10 weeks old, they can be weaned.

If you're using BTV or crystal-violet for vaccination, pigs should be weaned first. Dr. Hatch recommends weaning at eight to 10 weeks of age and then vaccinating about two weeks later.

Whichever vaccine you use, early vaccination is easier and less expensive than later treatment.

As for ringing pigs, Dr. Hatch recommends waiting until pigs start to root before ringing them.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

LJN:lw
4-16-51

How to Pay for Pasture Based on Beef Produced

URBANA--Two answers were suggested today by a University of Illinois farm tenancy specialist to the question about basing pasture rent on pounds of beef produced.

J. B. Cunningham says it's unusual to pay for rented pasture this way, but he has two ideas. One is for landlord and tenant to agree on a price per pound of beef produced. Or they might value the cattle at market price per pound when they go onto pasture and again when they come off, and divide the increase in value.

In the first plan, remember that pasture is not worth so much as the beef produced from it. Stocker and feeder cattle are usually worth less in the fall than in the spring, and you should charge use of capital, risk and other overhead costs against the beef gain.

With the second plan, you need a disinterested cattle man to set the market value per pound at the beginning and end of pasturing.

Cunningham says paying for pasture on the basis of beef produced is an individual problem that can best be answered by the man with the cattle and the man with the pasture. In coming to some agreement, they need to consider age, quality, class and condition of cattle; price trends; availability of pasture and other feed in the community; usual cash rent; and other factors.

LJN:lw -30-

URBANA--A $453,000 loan has been approved for the Champaign County Telephone Company, Champaign, Illinois, to improve and extend rural telephone service in Champaign, Piatt and Vermilion counties.

In annoucing the loan, the Rural Electrification Administration said that when new construction was completed the company would operate 326 miles of line and give dial service to 1,614 rural subscribers. This is the second REA telephone loan approved in Illinois.

LJN:lw -30-
4-16-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1951

Adjust Plow Right--It Saves Time and Gas

URBANA--You can save many hours of time and dollars worth of gas during spring plowing by adjusting your plow right.

Ray Shawl, farm machinery specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today the first step is to have the right combination of tractor and plow. For best results you should be able to plow at a speed of 4 to 5 miles an hour. If you can't, your plow is too big or your tractor is too small.

Tests have shown that wheel slip was reduced by two-thirds when plowing speed went up from 2 1/2 m.p.h. in low gear with a big plow to 4 1/2 m.p.h. in a higher gear with a smaller plow. Wheel slip wastes time and gas and causes excessive tire wear.

Shawl says plowing faster does not increase draft so much as you might expect. Doubling plowing speed increases the pull of the plow by only about 15 percent. You can do twice as much work with only 15 percent more power.

But to plow at higher speeds, you'll need to keep your plow in good condition. Keep the shares and coulters sharp. It takes half the total plow pull to cut the furrow slice loose.

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Adjust Plow Right - add 1

Another requirement for good plowing is to hitch your plow to the tractor the right way. Correct hitch keeps the plow going in a straight line to reduce drag and help prevent clogging the shares.

Hitch with the main draft bar straight ahead of the plow and hooked at the center between the plow beams. Hook the other end at the center line of the tractor. The hitch should slant down a little from the tractor to the plow.

Other pointers on saving time and gas are to see that the front wheel of the plow runs at least 2 inches outside the furrow bank so that it won't tend to climb the bank and run the plow out of the ground. And adjust the angle on the rear furrow wheel so that it will keep the land side of the share from rubbing against the furrow bank. Also, the rear wheel should hold the heel of the share about 1/2 inch off the ground to prevent excessive wear at that spot.

LJN:lw -30-

Butter Conference Set for May 1-2

URBANA--The outlook for the butter industry will be one of the featured talks at the butter industry conference set for May 1-2 in the Illini Union on the University of Illinois campus.

Explaining the butter outlook will be Russell Fifer from the American Butter Institute, Chicago.

Other topics on the program are a panel on butter merchandising, continuous buttermaking and needs of the armed forces for an edible fat spread.

This is the last of seven 2-day dairy technology conferences sponsored this school year by the food technology department in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

LJN:lw -30-
4-18-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1951

Study Records and Make Changes in Operations

URBANA--A University of Illinois study reported today shows that a group of north-central Illinois farmers boosted their earnings by about $4,500 a year because they studied their farm records carefully and made necessary changes in management to raise earning power.

M. L. Mosher, retired farm management specialist with about 35 years of experience, has studied 240 farms with continuous records for the 10 years 1936-45.

He chose 48 with the highest earnings for 1936-40 and 48 others with the lowest earnings. Then he picked the 24 in each group with the greatest increase in earnings for 1941-45 over 1936-40.

Mosher found that the 24 high-income farms which increased earnings most during the second 5 years earned an average of $4,700 more each year than the 24 high-income farms which raised their incomes least.

In the low-income group, the 24 which boosted earnings most earned an average of $4,200 a year more than those which raised their earnings least.

During the 5 years 1941-45, half of the high-earning farms jumped their net earnings by $23,500 more than the other half--because they studied their records and made the necessary changes in farm operations. The 5-year increase for the low-income farms was $21,000.

LJN:lw
4-18-51

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Many Poultrymen Confused About Newcastle Disease

URBANA--"Too much confusing information from too many sources"--that's the reason poultrymen often don't know how to fight Newcastle disease.

So says Dr. J. O. Alberts in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. He believes this confusion is costing poultrymen millions of dollars each year. Already this disease is competing with pullorum for the title of number one enemy of poultry.

Although it was not definitely identified in this country until 1944, Newcastle disease has spread rapidly to all 48 states. It attacks birds of all ages and cuts egg production seriously.

All facts should be considered in controlling an outbreak of Newcastle disease. Since there are three kinds of vaccine on the market, each designed to do a different job, there is no answer that is right in all cases.

Then, too, Dr. Alberts believes vaccination is not the whole answer to wiping out Newcastle disease. Unless good management is used also, vaccination often fails to control the disease.

For information on how to deal with Newcastle disease, write the College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, or see a veterinarian who specializes in poultry.

Poultry raisers, aided by veterinarians, can control Newcastle disease. But the poultryman who is careless or negligent, or who lacks knowledge about the disease, may unknowingly help it to spread.

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GLM:ms
4-18-51

From Extension Editorial Office
330 Mumford Hall
Urbana, Illinois

(Special to Selected Dailies) RELEASE ON RECEIPT

Dr. Howard Named Associate Director of Experiment Station

Dr. Louis B. Howard, professor and head of the department of food technology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been named associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at the University.

This announcement was made today by Dean H. P. Rusk of the College of Agriculture following approval of the appointment Thursday afternoon by the University's Board of Trustees.

Dr. Howard will succeed Dr. W. E. Carroll, who retires as associate director of the Station on September 1. He will continue to serve as professor and head of the department of food technology for the 1951-52 fiscal year.

Before joining the College of Agriculture staff in 1948, Dr. Howard served as Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture. A native of McLean county, Illinois, the new associate director is a graduate of Purdue University and received his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1931. Most of his work has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and during 1939-40 he served as acting director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria.

Dr. Carroll retires September 1 after having served four years as associate director of the Station. He has been a member of the College of Agriculture staff since 1925 and served as head of the department of animal science from 1939 to 1947.

HR:gw
4-19-51

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From Bureau of Educational Films
Old Department Hall
Urbana, Illinois

(Special to National Dairies) RELEASE ON REQUEST

Dr. Sewell Hayes Appointed Director of Department Training

Dr. Louis E. Hayes, president and head of the department of food technology at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, has been named associate director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at the University.

This announcement was made today by Dean E. T. Peck of the College of Agriculture following approval of the appointment by the University's Board of Trustees.

Dr. Hayes will succeed Dr. T. E. Carroll, who retires at regular age of his duties on September 1. Dr. Hayes will continue in every as professor and head of the department of food technology for the 1951-52 fiscal year.

Before joining the College of Agriculture staff in 1949, Dr. Hayes served as chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture. A native of Mount Carmel, Illinois, the new associate director is a graduate of Purdue University and received his M.S. at the University of Illinois in 1931. Part of his work has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but during 1939-40 he served as Junior Chemist at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria.

Dr. Carroll joined Illinois Extension a year after leaving Purdue as Assistant Director of the station. He has been a member of the College of Agriculture staff since 1920 and served as head of the department of animal husbandry since 1937.

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1951

Agricultural Research at Illinois Is Big Program

URBANA--Supervising a $1,946,341 research program of about 325 projects carried on by about 250 men will be the job of Dr. Louis B. Howard, new associate director of the experiment station in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dr. Howard was appointed to the post by the Board of Trustees last Thursday. He succeeds Dr. W. E. Carroll, who is retiring.

In his new position starting September 1, Dr. Howard will supervise the complete research program of the College of Agriculture, including veterinary and home economics. The 1948-50 biennial report of the College of Agriculture listed about 325 projects with combined budgets of just under $2 million for the 1949-50 fiscal year.

Dr. Howard now heads up food technology work at the University. He will continue in that post at least until September 1952 besides being research administrator. Before coming to Illinois in September 1948, he headed the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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In a national magazine article on Illinois research recently, the writer said: "State statisticians estimate the cash returns to the nation of all University of Illinois' discoveries at more than $400 million a year.

"As a result of the University's research, they say, the industrialists and farmers of Illinois alone are making more money each year than the state has spent on the school since its founding in 1868."

Among the tangible results of agricultural research are such examples as the discovery of chloromycetin. A horticultural scientist working with chemists found this new antibiotic from Illinois soil. More samples are now being collected in the search for newer drugs.

Last year three new greenhouse varieties of chrysanthemums were released to commercial florists by the College of Agriculture, and four more are to be released next year. Students developed them as part of their laboratory work under the direction of teachers. Since 1910, when this work was started, 76 improved mum varieties have been produced.

Saline, a new soft wheat variety, was turned over to selected growers to increase seed supplies last year. This is only one example of the results of a continuous plant breeding program to produce improved wheat, oats, soybeans, corn and other crops.

Other research in agronomy has shown that on all Illinois soils limestone has returned $6 for every $1 invested. And, on some soils, adding the right amounts of limestone, rock phosphate and potash has produced extra annual income ranging up to $60 or more during the past four years.

Another finding--a sound soil conservation plan will pay for itself from extra earnings within 5-8 years.

LJN:lw
4-20-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1951

Tips on Cutting Dairy Feed Costs

URBANA--Delmar Jones, Jo Daviess county dairyman, is saving a bushel of grain a day--with no loss in milk production--since he began feeding his cows according to their individual production.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says Jones used to feed all his cows about the same amount of grain. Now, by feeding according to production, he's earning a little more income because he's using less feed and still getting the same amount of milk.

And a Lake county dairyman is saving on feed costs because he checked on the cost of his grain mixture. His grain mixture plus protein supplement contained 13 percent protein and cost $3.10 per hundredweight. By using a different supplement, he found he could feed a 14 percent protein mixture at a cost of $2.80 per hundredweight. And it's mighty worth while in these days of high costs to save 30 cents on every 100 pounds of grain fed.

LJN:ms
4-20-51

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Young Pigs May Suffer From Anemia

URBANA--Young, rapidly growing pigs may become anemic and even die if they don't get enough iron and copper to make hemoglobin and red blood cells.

Red blood cells, which contain hemoglobin, carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Unless pigs can build new cells to replace those that have worn out, they may die from pig anemia or "nutritional" anemia.

Dr. P. D. Beamer, who is with the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says pigs are born with enough blood cells and hemoglobin. But sow's milk is low in iron and copper, which are needed to build hemoglobin; and unless another source of these elements is supplied, nursing pigs may become anemic.

Pigs that can root in the soil, which is a good source of iron and copper, are seldom affected. But watch closely for anemia in pigs raised on concrete or wood floors.

Dr. Beamer says anemia usually shows up first in large, fast-growing pigs four to six weeks old.

To prevent losses from pig anemia, Dr. Beamer says you can paint a solution of copperas (iron sulphate) on the sow's udder or dose the baby pigs with it according to your veterinarian's directions. You can also put a couple of shovelfuls of dirt in the pen and let the pigs root in it. To avoid bringing worms and disease into your herd, be sure you get the dirt from an area where there have been no pigs before.

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GLM:ms
4-20-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1951

Sweet Sudan Keeps Cows Milking Heavily During Hot Summertime

URBANA--Sweet Sudan grass was highly recommended today by a University of Illinois dairyman to keep your cows milking heavily during the hot summer months, when production often drops.

C. S. Rhode says that during July and August you can expect one to three more cans of milk a day from a 20-cow herd on good sweet Sudan pasture. Smaller herds will increase proportionately.

He emphasizes too that one acre of good sweet Sudan will normally feed two cows, and that's a pretty high carrying capacity.

Sweet Sudan is recommended because it stays in good condition for grazing for a longer time and is more resistant to fungus diseases than the common variety.

You can seed sweet Sudan at 25 to 35 pounds an acre at corn-planting time or soon after. Manuring the field or applying other fertilizer at seeding time helps to assure abundant feed.

To guard against prussic acid poisoning, keep stock off sweet Sudan until it is at least 18 inches tall. Feed them well in the barn before turning them out for the first time. And take them off the pasture for three or four days when new growth starts after a long drouth or light frost.

LJN:lw
4-23-51

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Three Steer Feeding Plans Given

URBANA--Three plans for feeding steers and marketing them next fall were offered today by a University of Illinois authority.

Livestock specialist Harry Russell says your feeding program this season will determine your marketing plan for next fall.

If you want to sell yearling steers fat by October 15 and they've had only a wintering ration to date, there's only one thing to do: put them on feed right now. It's a good idea to have them on full feed of grain by the time they go on pasture.

Eight years of University of Illinois tests show that during a 174-day feeding period yearling steers gained an average of 2 pounds per head per day and ate 43 bushels of corn and 187 pounds of protein supplement per head to put on that gain.

They were ready for sale about October 15 as 990-pound choice yearlings (that would be prime under the new grading system). They weighed 630 pounds when started on feed in the spring.

If you're willing to market your cattle later, you can pasture them for 90 days without grain on good pasture and then full-feed them for 90 days on pasture. Allow 25 bushels of corn per head. The steers should be ready for market in late November weighing over 900 pounds, and they should grade low-choice.

If you're willing to carry your cattle beyond January 1, pasture them without grain for the full season. Then, starting in October, feed them in drylot for 120 days and market them in February. They should weigh about 1,050 pounds and grade choice. For this program, allow 30 to 35 bushels of corn per head.

LJN:lw
4-23-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1951

Start "Hardening Off" Chicks at Only One Week of Age

URBANA--You can start "hardening off" your chicks when they're only one week old.

Sam Ridlen, University of Illinois poultryman, says "hardening off" means to lower the temperature gradually in your chick brooder to near the outdoor temperature. Then the chicks will be ready to go on range as soon as weather permits.

With a brooder stove, you can regulate the heat merely by turning it down as needed. With heat lamps, simply raise them higher off the floor.

Here are the recommended temperatures at the edge of the hover two inches off the floor: 1st week--95°, 2nd week--90-95°, 3rd week--85-90°, 4th week--80-85°.

If you follow this program of reducing brooder heat, chicks at four weeks of age will be strong enough to stand outside daytime temperatures on range without too much danger of chilling.

Fresh range can save on your feed bill. If you don't already have good range available for poultry, you can still seed some oats to provide green feed for the chicks.

LJN:lw
4-23-51

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Veterinary Clinic Treats 3,400 Patients, Including Canaries

URBANA--More than 3,400 patients ranging from canaries to cattle were treated in the clinic of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine during the last six months of 1950.

In reporting this figure today, Dr. L. E. Boley, who heads the clinic, explains that among the 3,400 patients, more than 1,100 were large animals, such as horses, cattle, swine, sheep and goats. The clinic aims to help Illinois farmers in their fight against livestock and poultry diseases.

But city folks may use the clinic too, and frequently it's a pet dog, cat or even canary which is brought in for treatment.

The clinic has two aims: to help in diagnosing and treating animals when the owner or his veterinarian requests help, and to provide typically affected animals for teaching veterinary students.

On-the-farm treatment is given within 20 miles of Urbana, but hospital patients are accepted from anywhere in the state.

The clinic treats both large and small animals. Help in diagnosing diseases is given by the college's laboratory diagnostic service. This service also examines specimens from veterinarians and farmers all over the state. Blood samples for diagnosis must be sent in by a veterinarian, but anyone can have animals examined.

Dr. Boley says the diagnostic service is free, but the clinic charges about the same fee as a local veterinarian. These charges help to support the clinics and keep them from competing unfairly with practicing veterinarians.

LJN:lw
4-23-51

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farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1951

Illinois Dairymen Prove 284 Herd Sires in 1950

URBANA--Illinois ranked fourth among all 48 states in the number of dairy bulls proved during 1950.

J. G. Cash, University of Illinois dairyman, today says a federal report shows that 2,817 bulls were proved in the country last year, 284 of them being proved by Illinois dairymen.

Cash explains that sires are proved by comparing the 305-day production records of at least five daughters with the production records of their dams. The comparison shows whether the sires are transmitting higher production.

Record-keeping is done by dairy herd improvement association testers in cooperation with the College of Agriculture and the federal Bureau of Dairy Industry. These records are invaluable in helping dairymen pick the best herd sires to increase production in their herds.

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LJN:lw
4-25-51

New Hog Disease Causing Serious Losses

URBANA--"Gut edema," an acute and usually fatal disease of hogs, is making its first appearance in the United States. So far at least two Illinois herds have been affected.

Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois, reports that in one herd of 80 head only two of the 34 affected hogs survived. The disease takes its highest toll in pigs 10 to 16 weeks old. Hogs just brought onto a farm and those that have had a change in diet or that have been weaned recently seem most susceptible.

Affected pigs lose their appetites and can't control their body movements properly. The swelling (edema) begins on the pigs' eyelids and spreads to the snout and lips. The stomach wall thickens greatly.

Paralysis and convulsions set in before death, which may occur within 12 hours after the first symptoms appear.

Dr. Woods says veterinarians aren't sure what causes gut edema. So far they haven't found any disease-causing bacteria in the stricken hogs.

Hog raisers can help fight this disease by calling their veterinarians at the first sign of illness in their herds. Certain laxatives, given both individually and in the feed, may be helpful in controlling the disease.

GLM:lw
4-25-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1951

Concentrated Milk Can Be Sold for Less Than Whole Milk

URBANA--The new concentrated milk can be sold in distant markets for two to six cents a quart less than ordinary milk.

R. W. Bartlett, University of Illinois dairy marketing specialist, reports this finding today. He adds that these savings are likely to produce far-reaching changes in production and sale of market milk in the next few years.

Concentrated milk is fresh whole milk with most of the water removed. When mixed with two parts of water, it becomes nutritionally equal to fresh, pasteurized, homogenized vitamin D milk.

Bartlett figured all costs of concentrating, bottling, shipping and selling Chicago grade A milk through stores in 12 southern and eastern cities. This figure included the price paid to farmers for the milk. Then he compared this cost with the regular store price in these markets for January 1951. Savings for concentrated milk ranged from two to six cents a quart.

The economist found that store prices varied from 20 1/2 cents a quart in Boston, Mass., to 26 cents in Jacksonville, Fla Under efficient operation, total estimated costs of producing the

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milk and concentrating and shipping it, including store margins, ranged from 18 1/2 cents a quart in Boston to 19 3/4 cents in Jacksonville. Cost of concentration is only 1 1/8 cents a quart.

These are the possible savings per quart, under efficient operations, in favor of concentrated milk: Jacksonville, Fla.--6 cents; Miami, Fla.--5 1/4 cents; New Orleans, La., and Houston, Texas--4 3/4 cents; Buffalo, N. Y.--4 cents; Rochester, N. Y.--3 1/2 cents: Pittsburgh, Pa., and Providence, R. I.--3 1/4 cents: Baltimore, Md.--3 cents; Philadelphia, Pa.--2 1/2 cents; and Boston--2 cents.

Bartlett says that holding the fat content of milk down to 3 1/2 percent would make possible ever greater savings.

The specialist also notes that it costs about 4 cents a quart to ship whole milk in carlots from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla. But in concentrated form it costs only 1 1/3 cents a quart to ship it the same distance.

Three quarts of whole milk weigh about 6 1/2 pounds. The same amount of concentrated milk weighs only 2 1/4 pounds. It takes less refrigerator space, but a little extra time is required to mix it with water. And 96 percent of those questioned in a consumer "taste-test" panel in Delaware could not tell the difference between whole and concentrated milk.

Bartlett emphasizes that cream is already being shipped regularly from the midwest to many eastern and southern markets, such as Boston and Miami. He adds: "If proper safeguards are taken to maintain quality, there seems to be no logical reason why grade A concentrated milk should not be produced in the low-cost areas of the midwest and shipped to any market in the country where shipment is economically feasible." A recent U. S. Supreme Court decision has upheld the right to ship whole milk to any city market from distant areas.

LJN:lw
4-25-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1951

Rack of Hay in Pasture Helps Prevent Bloat

URBANA--One of the best ways to handle the bloat problem is to give your dairy cows some dry roughage in a rack out in the pasture. It should be located near the watering or resting place.

That's the suggestion of C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman. Besides helping to prevent bloat, this is a good way to use up old hay that is low in feeding value.

Here are three other tips on preventing bloat: Be sure the pasture is dry before turning cows out to graze, give them a good fill of hay or other feed before they are first turned onto pasture, and watch them carefully to detect any cases of bloat before the condition becomes serious.

LJN:lw -30-

URBANA--A University of Illinois study of farm leases shows that about 70 percent of the landlords live within 20 miles of their farms. Another 13 percent live within 60 miles, and only 13 percent live more than 100 miles away. Many of the last group have a resident manager to look after their property. Another interesting finding is that about 30 percent of the landlords are related to their tenants.

LJN:lw -30-
4-27-51

Ladino-Fescue Mixture Produces 570 Pounds Meat an Acre

URBANA--Ladino clover with tall fescue has produced larger beef and lamb gains than any other legume-grass mixture in grazing tests at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station.

J. J. Pierre, federal soil conservationist, says 3-year average beef and lamb gains for 1948-50 were 570 pounds an acre. In comparison, most livestock men are happy if their pastures put on from 300 to 400 pounds of animal gain per acre.

Pierre adds that he has talked with nearly 100 farmers who have used a Ladino-fescue pasture. Most of them say that the mixture has placed them one step nearer to year-round green pastures and that they're going to increase their acreage substantially.

Several farmers have also been growing tall fescue as a cash seed crop. More than 100,000 pounds of clean seed were harvested in the southern tip of Illinois last year, with an average yield of about 200 pounds an acre. Pierre says one farmer harvested 15,000 pounds from 40 acres, and he sold that directly from the farm at 50 cents a pound. His gross income from 40 acres of fescue seed was $7,500.

Besides producing feed and seed, tall fescue makes a fine blanket to protect soil against the bombardment of raindrops. It also makes a heavy sod that chokes out many common weeds quite well. And the sod supports livestock remarkably well during wet spells.

Kentucky 31 and alta fescue are the two varieties best suited to Illinois. Experience has shown that livestock like them best when the grass is young, green and juicy, when it is well fertilized, and when it's growing with a legume.

LJN:lw
4-27-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1951

Soil Conservation Means More Money

URBANA--It pays off in cold cash to follow a complete soil conservation farm plan in Illinois.

This has been proved beyond a doubt by 15 years of research on the costs and returns from soil conservation.

E. L. Sauer, federal soils economist at the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that a complete soil conservation farm plan in northeastern Illinois meant an extra $8.27 an acre. That was the additional average yearly income earned in 1945-47 by 40 farms on slowly draining soils over 40 similar farms without conservation plans.

For a 200-acre farm, that $8.27 bonus per acre would amount to just over $1,650 each year.

Sauer adds that it cost an average of $34.12 an acre to put complete soil conservation plans into effect on these northeastern Illinois farms. But the average increase in returns--that extra $8.27 an acre--would have paid the cost of the program in a little more than four years.

The picture is the same in McLean, Madison and St. Clair counties, as well as in other areas over the state. Soil conservation work may not boost income the first year, but the long-time gains are certain.

LJN:lw
4-27-51

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Milk Fever Chooses Valuable Victims

URBANA--You know how a burglar passes up tin-plate to get sterling silver. Well, milk fever is the same way. This disease shuns common dairy cows and picks only on profitable high producers.

Dr. Ray D. Hatch, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says there is almost never any "halfway" in milk fever. Unless it is treated promptly, it usually kills affected cows within 48 hours after it strikes.

Milk fever usually follows a fairly definite pattern. It seldom appears in first-calf heifers; it usually shows up within a day or two and nearly always within a week after calving; and a cow that has it once often repeats each time she calves.

A cow with milk fever staggers and cannot stand steady. Then she goes down and turns her head to one side in the position characteristic of milk fever. Often an untreated cow turns her head so far that gas cannot escape from the rumen, and she dies of bloat.

Fortunately, says Dr. Hatch, prompt treatment is highly effective. Calcium gluconate or some other calcium salt is added to the blood stream to replace the calcium drained from the blood by the sudden starting of milk production. Cows sometimes respond so quickly that they will get up on their feet before treatment is finished.

After the cow is treated, don't milk her out completely for a few days. Milk her just enough to relieve the pressure. She's not so likely to deplete her supply of calcium in the blood if her production of milk is slowed down.

GLM:lw
4-27-51

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MAY RADIO PROGRAMS
W-I-L-L Farm Hour

1951

May 1 Poisonous Plants -- Danger to Livestock (Morrill)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

2 Management Tips for Poultry on the Range (Ridlen)
Report to Date on Sabbatical Leave (Walker)

3 Sheep, Wool and the National Emergency (Garrigus)
Swine Growers' Day Talk (Terrill)

4 Price Ceilings -- Helpful or Harmful? (Case)
Factors Governing Increase and Decrease in Livestock Numbers (Jordan)

5 1951 4-H Camping Plans (Wetzel)
State and District Camps for Rural Youth (Walker)

7 Liquid Fertilizers for Treating Seeds (Linsley)
Spraying Fencerows to Control Weeds (Slife)
Selecting Varieties to Plant in the Home Garden (Weaver)

8 Tips on Preventing Livestock Diseases (Hatch)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

9 Timely Livestock Topics (Russell and Carlisle)
Research Report in Animal Nutrition (Johnson)

10 My Experience in Operating a Pig Hatcher (Swine Growers' Day) (Haller)

11 Contour Planting -- Higher Yields Through Conservation (Sauer)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)
Highlights of All-Ag Open House (Curtis)

12 Place of Contests and Awards in the 4-H Program (Pilchard)
Activities in the Rossville Vo-Ag Department (Pepple)

14 Soil Conservation in Champaign County (Bunn)
1951 Corn-Planting Tips (Dungan and Lang)

15 Solving Poult Problems (McNeil)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)
Controlling Fire Blight in Apples and Pears (Powell)

16 Protein Poisoning in Hogs -- Is There Such a Thing? (Terrill)
Boosting Milk Sales Through Vending Machines (Bartlett)
Report on Northeastern Illinois Experiment Station (Van Doren)

17 Timely Tips for Dairymen (Rhode)
New Ideas in Creep Feeding (Swine Growers' Day) (Meade)
Controlling Weeds and Virus Diseases in Vegetable Gardens (Thornberry)

1951

May 18 Probable Effects of Price Controls on Meat Supplies (Simerl)
All-Ag Open House Plans (Alderson)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)

19 Last Call for 4-H Enrollment (Gaebe)
Experiences of Student Teachers in Vocational Agriculture (Weiss)

21 Legumes and Grass -- How Much Are They Worth? (Reiss)
Tips on Red Clover Seed Production (Hackleman and Petty)

22 Don't Expect Miracles From Livestock Remedies (Grace)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

23 Recent Developments in Swine Feeding (Swine Growers' Day) (Beeson)

24 Practical Aspects of Recent Growing-Fattening Experiments (Nesheim)
Watch Out for Pests on Evergreens (Cunningham)

25 Significant Changes in Population (Folse)
Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)
Improving Yields in Home Fruit Plantings (McDaniel)

26 Let's Go to 4-H Open House (Lyon)
Outstanding Vo-Ag Projects in the Community School (Weiss and Smith)

28 Recent Developments in the Land Market (Stewart, Hudelson and Visitors)
Do We Need Trace Elements in Illinois Agriculture? (Kurtz)

29 Veterinary Question Box (Woods)
Home Garden Clinic (Somers)

30 Poultry Flocks Will Pay Off This Year (Ridlen)
Comparisons of Antibiotics for Pigs (Becker)
Farm Lease Question Box (Cunningham)

31 Save the Leaves for the Best Hay (Fryman)
Farm Health Workshop Report (Lindstrom)

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1951

First "All-Ag Open House" to Be Held May 19

URBANA--The first "All-Ag Open House" at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture will be held Saturday, May 19, on the campus in Urbana.

Shirley Erickson, agriculture sophomore from Altona, Knox county, and George Curtis, agriculture junior from Stockton, Jo Daviess county, are co-chairmen in charge of arrangements. They say the event is being held to acquaint visitors with the research work of the college.

Headquarters for the day will be at the Livestock Pavilion. Bus tours of the campus will leave from there between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. In addition, various student clubs will put on displays. Among them will be demonstrations on grading eggs and making ice cream. The Forestry club will show how to preserve wood for building and for fence posts. The Dairy Production club will hold a demonstration of artificial insemination at the dairy barns.

Staged by students, "All-Ag Open House" should be interesting and educational for everyone who comes. Townspeople, farm folks, high school students and local students and faculty are invited. The ag campus will be on display Saturday, May 19.

LJN:lw
4-30-51

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Corn Yields Vary Little Between Early and Mid-Season Planting

URBANA--Early planting of corn gives somewhat higher yields, but the difference in yields between early and mid-season planting is not great.

G. H. Dungan, University of Illinois agronomist, says corn planted on May 25 last year at Urbana averaged 112 bushels an acre, almost the same as corn planted earlier. The big advantage of mid-season planting--about May 20-23--is to cut down damage from corn borers.

Here are the average yields for Illinois 1091A, a short-season hybrid, U. S. 13, a mid-season corn, and Illinois 784, a full-season hybrid, at Urbana on various planting dates last year.

The average for all three hybrids for the May 3 planting was 121 bushels; for May 11--110 bushels; May 17--111 bushels; May 25--112 bushels; June 2--102 bushels; and June 12--81 bushels.

This was the first time during several years of this test that the yield from the earliest planting was distinctly higher than later plantings.

Dungan says if you're forced to plant corn late--after May 25--because of a late spring, you'd be wise to plant an early-maturing hybrid. According to 1950 field tests, yield is likely to be higher and maturity of the grain is almost sure to be better.

Reasons for early planting are that stalks stand better than those from late plantings because early-planted corn does not grow so tall as late-planted corn. Moisture content is likely to be lower at harvest time, and early plantings show more resistance to stalk-breaking.

LJN:ms
4-30-51

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1951

Isolate and Blood Test to Whip Brucellosis

URBANA--Isolation and blood-testing are the keys to preventing the spread of brucellosis in your dairy herd.

Dr. L. E. Boley, in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says you should isolate new additions to your herd even though they may have been tested before sale. The state law requires that the cow be tested and found negative within 30 days before the date of sale.

No matter how sure you are that a cow is not infected, there is always the chance that she may become infected between the time of the test and the time she comes into your herd.

If you have a clean herd, keep it clean. Dr. Boley suggests that you isolate all new cows and retest them within 30 days after purchase. If a cow is pregnant, isolate and retest her within 60 days after she calves.

Only after the newly purchased cow gives a negative reaction to the blood test should she be added to a healthy herd.

Whether or not your herd has brucellosis, isolate cows at calving time. An infected cow, which may breed normally and appear healthy, often gives off millions of Brucella germs each time she calves.

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GLM:ms
4-30-51

"Penta" Makes Posts Last Longer

URBANA--Chemical treatment of fence posts certainly makes them last longer.

C. S. Walters, University of Illinois forester, reports today that all hardwood green ash posts in a fence line at Sinissippi forest in Ogle county have held up without decay for more than 7 1/2 years after treatment with pentachlorphenol.

Nine out of 10 posts of black cherry, American elm, shagbark hickory and black oak remained sound after just over 7 years of service. Walters says a treated post should last at least 15 years.

Among softwoods, 161 treated eastern white pine posts remained free of decay after nearly 7 years of service.

In comparison, none of the untreated posts in the test, either hard or soft wood, was sound. About half of the hardwoods failed after averaging 3 1/2 years of service, and three-fourths of the softwoods failed after 4 1/2 years in the ground.

These results come from a study of 1,941 fence posts representing 14 species of hardwood and 4 softwoods. Some posts have been in the ground for 8 years. About 75 posts were left untreated for comparison.

You can get the longest service by having your posts pressure-treated. You can get good results by cold-soaking either hardwood or softwood posts at least 48 hours in a 5 percent solution of pentachlorphenol. You can learn more details by getting Circular 636 from your farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

LJN:lw
4-30-51

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farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1951

Prevent Pneumonia in Hogs With Good Management

URBANA--The old saying about prevention being better than cure is especially true now when hogs are likely to get pneumonia.

What's more, says Dr. C. C. Morrill in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, preventing hog pneumonia need not be expensive--all you need to do is follow good management practices.

Although bacteria and viruses are the immediate causes of pneumonia, Dr. Morrill lists these things you can do to lessen the chances that pneumonia will strike your hogs:

Provide adequate housing to minimize the effect of weather changes. Keep pens clean, dry and draft-free.

Feed hogs a nutritious, balanced ration.

Avoid sudden changes in feeding and management.

Prevent lungworm and roundworm infestation.

Hogs need special care if their resistance is lowered as a result of other diseases, such as necro or influenza. In such pigs, pneumonia is likely to occur.

If pneumonia strikes your herd, you can reduce losses by prompt treatment. Call your veterinarian if your pigs cough persistently and have difficulty in breathing.

GLM:lw
5-2-51

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Meat Rationing Likely Soon

URBANA--We may have rationing of meat supplies again in the near future.

L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois agricultural economist, today pointed this out as one of the economic "facts of life" about the recent government livestock price ceiling order.

Simerl says he's not arguing either for or against price controls and rollbacks on meat prices. He's simply trying to point out that if people want to buy meat at less than supply-demand prices they must be ready to accept rationing of supplies.

For example, suppose a butcher made 500 pounds of hamburger a week and sold it all by each Saturday night at 69 cents a pound.

If he marks the price down to 59 cents a pound, he can sell more than 500 pounds. But he can't get any more. So he'll sell his 500-pound allotment before the end of the week and some customers, the late-comers, won't get any hamburger.

Simerl says this situation will bring calls for "equitable distribution" and will likely bring the return of rationing.

The economist adds that, after paying taxes, consumers usually spend about 5 1/2 percent of their income for meat. That amounts to about $235 million a week at today's earnings. For this money they buy the total supply of meat, or about 435 million pounds a week, dressed carcass weight.

The point to remember, says Simerl, is that government orders will not greatly change the weekly supply of meat. But when the price is reduced, the supply will sell out faster. Some folks will go without meat or get it in the black market, and that can lead to rationing.

LJN:lw
5-2-51

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farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 7, 1951

Here's the Ideal Farm Family Home

URBANA--The ideal farm family home is a large, ranch-style house with plenty of storage and work space.

This was revealed today after a cooperative federal-state survey of about 900 farm families representing a typical cross-section of 2 1/4 million rural families in 12 north-central states.

In general, results showed that, if and when they build, most farm families want a six- or seven-room house, preferably one story, with central heating, one or more porches, a spare bedroom, a basement or cellar, coat closet on the first floor, separate dining room, first floor workroom and a drive that brings callers to the front door.

D. G. Carter, University of Illinois farm housing specialist, says more than half of the women replied they would like to have clothes drying space in the basement, and a large share wanted sewing space. Three-fourths of the families asked for space for a farm business center; many said a desk was enough.

Survey findings are published, but Carter emphasizes that the report is not a book of house plans. Rather it is a guide for architects, engineers, builders, farm and home advisers and others who are discussing home building plans with farm families.

LJN:lw
5-2-51

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Buying Farm Land Is Risky, Especially on Second-Rate Land

URBANA--Many buyers of farm land are not taking into account the added investment needed to make many farms highly productive.

H. C. M. Case, head of agricultural economics work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, warns today that it often takes another $50 to $100 an acre or so to put second-rate farm land into top-producing condition.

Case points out that farm land prices in Illinois are at an all-time high. They average $190 to $200 an acre, and much land is selling at double this price. Land prices are up about 14 percent over a year ago. In this situation, Case emphasizes, it's wise to estimate closely the total cost of all extra investments that are needed and add them to the purchase price.

Many farms are underimproved in soil fertility, buildings and equipment. First of all, $30 an acre is needed for limestone, rock phosphate, fertilizers, erosion control measures and other land improvements.

In addition, standard farm equipment is coming to mean a modern farm home. Many farm houses are in poorer shape than the farm itself.

Normal depreciation on buildings, fences and long-time soil improvements runs $5 to $10 a year, and real estate taxes range from $3 to $5 an acre on better land. Both figures are fairly high.

Remember, too, that cost of production, except for harvesting, is probably about the same per acre of cropland, whether it produces 40 bushels of corn an acre or 80 bushels. And net income, after taxes, has much lower buying power than it had 10 years ago.

All told, Case urges farm land buyers to think twice before buying. It's pretty risky business unless you know just what you're getting into.

LJN:lw
5-2-51

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Farm Bureau Land is Alive, Vice-President on Conservation Land

URBANA--Many lawyers of farm land are now calling into service their expert investigators needed to make many farms worthy prospectives.

R. C. H. Davis, head of agricultural engineering work at the Illinois College of Agriculture, warns farmers that it often takes another year to (10) or more or to put necessary farm land improvements into activities.

Farm points out that farm land prices in Illinois are at an all-time high. They average $(10) in (20) an acre, and many land is selling at double this price. Land prices are so high it permits a great gain. In this situation, farm mechanics, it is wise to clearly identify the total cost of all extra investments that are needed and not lose on the premium prices.

Many farms are overdeveloped in most facilities, buildings equipment. First of all, $10 is used to control for illnesses, poor planting, fertilizers, erosion control measures and other land improvements.

In addition, checking farm equipment is crucial to keep a more farm farm. Many farm farmers are in better shape than the farm itself.

Farmers depreciation on buildings, taxes and insurance only approximately even $2 in $10 a year, but real estate taxes range from 40 to 50 or more or higher land. Both figures are fairly high.

Remember, too, that cost of production, wages for farmers, is probably about the same per acre of cropland, whether it produces 40 bushels or even 60 bushels or 80 bushels. And not forgetting, after all, has much lower living costs than it had 10 years ago.

All this, Dean Davis says farm land farmers to bring value having time. It's pretty risky business unless you know just what you are getting into.

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farm Radio News

University of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1951

Don't Skimp on Hog Cholera Serum and Virus

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today said the natural tendency to underestimate livestock weights is sometimes a contributor to hog cholera "breaks" in vaccinated herds.

Dr. P. D. Beamer warns veterinarians and farmers that serum and virus cannot give greatest protection against hog cholera unless pigs are given an adequate dosage.

Unless you're an expert at judging weights, Dr. Beamer urges that you weigh some typical pigs. In that way your veterinarian will know the right amount of serum and virus to use.

GLM:lw -30-

Low Production Is Main Reason for Culling

URBANA--Almost half of all cows removed from dairy herd improvement association herds in 1950 were sold because they were low producers, says L. R. Fryman, University of Illinois dairyman.

There are about 35,000 cows in Illinois DHIA herds, and about 9,700 of them were culled last year. Almost half of them--about 4,200--were removed because they were poor milkers.

Fryman says this is as it should be, because the production of any herd can be increased by removing the lowest producers.

LJN:lw -30-
5-4-51

Fresh Produce Better Buy Now Than Before War

URBANA--Contrary to most folks' opinion, fruits and vegetables are a better buy now than they were before the war.

R. A. Kelly, fruit and vegetable marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, made this claim today. It is based on federal agriculture department figures.

Kelly explains that the USDA has a "market basket" which includes all the food needed for an adequate diet for a family of five persons. For 1935-39, says the USDA, it took 97 hours of work per year to buy the fresh fruits and vegetables in the "market basket." But last year it took only 76 hours.

Of course, produce prices on those items in the "market basket" went up 91 percent during that period. But during the same time hourly earnings of production workers increased 145 percent. And we spend about the same share of our income each year for fresh produce.

Kelly has also studied Bureau of Labor Statistics price reports. He says they show that retail produce prices have not moved upward generally since the Korean war started. Some other products have risen in price, but some produce prices have fallen considerably.

As for a likely supply of fresh fruits and vegetables this spring, Kelly says early potatoes are above average in condition. There will be fewer spring vegetables,especially cabbage, onions, carrots and celery. The peach crop looks below average, apples are about average unless we have more freezes, oranges are 13 percent above average and the grapefruit crop is up about 20 percent from last year.

LJN:lw
5-4-51

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farm Radio News

University of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1951

Turks Say Free World Looks to U.S.

URBANA--The free world today looks to the United States for leadership in the science of living.

That's the feeling of two Turkish bacteriologists who have just finished a 4-weeks' visit at the Illinois College of Agriculture. Their names are Ali Kemal Bolat and Cemalettin Omurtag.

They say that before World War II Germans made up 85 percent of the foreign teachers and influence in Turkey. Now that percentage has switched to the United States, and the change-over has been popular with the people of Turkey.

R. W. Jugenheimer, University of Illinois corn breeding specialist, spent 6 months in Turkey last summer helping their Ministry of Agriculture get started on their own corn improvement work.

Another measure of American influence--nearly 90 percent of the high school students in Turkey now study English for their foreign language requirement, rather than French or German as they did before the war.

While at Illinois, the two men were most interested in chemical and bacteriological methods of examining meats, milk and dairy products. One of their first jobs on returning to Turkey will be to improve the marketing of milk and meats.

LJN:lw
5-4-51

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Get Sleeping Sickness Protection for Your Horses

URBANA--Although work horses are disappearing from the farm scene, many valuable light horses need protection from sleeping sickness. Vaccination during April and May is good insurance against the disease.

Dr. P. J. Meginnis, of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, points out that vaccination is a preventive, not a curative, measure. Although liberal doses of serum are sometimes helpful if the disease is not far advanced, vaccination before the disease appears is most effective.

Sleeping sickness in horses is carried by mosquitoes and perhaps other biting insects. So, along with vaccination, use DDT or other insecticides to spray your buildings.

Here are the symptoms of sleeping sickness to watch for: loss of appetite, sluggishness, unsteady movement, grinding of the teeth and drooping of the ears and lips.

Dr. Meginnis recommends that you call your veterinarian if any of these symptoms appears. He can prescribe the best treatment. Most important, avoid cure-all remedies.

To learn more about the prevention and control of this disease, get your free copy of the new folder on sleeping sickness just issued. Write to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, today.

GLM:lw
5-4-51

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farm Radio News

University of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1951

Spray for Spittle Bugs NOW

URBANA--If your alfalfa or clover fields are infested with spittle bugs, the time to spray to control them is right now. It will be too late if you wait until about May 15.

This urgent reminder came today from H. B. Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

Petty says spittle bugs are reaching their peak of activity about now. They form a foamy, frothy mass on young legume plants. Immature spittle bugs can live only on tender, juicy plants. They cut down hay yields noticeably.

If you find at least half the plants infested, J. H. Bigger, another Survey entomologist, recommends spraying infested fields. Use 2/10 to 3/10 pound per acre of the active ingredient of benezene hexachloride (BHC) or lindane.

The hay should not be more than 6 inches high when you spray. You'll get the best results from using as much water as possible. If you use high gallonages, use high pressure.

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Bigger says when this control method was followed in Ohio, where spittle bug infestations have been worse than in Illinois, hay yields were one-half to one ton an acre larger than on untreated fields. To be effective, though, spraying should be started early--before about May 15.

Bigger also recommends cutting badly infested hay a little early to kill immature spittle bugs. This hay should be cured longer than usual before storing in order to dry the spittle.

If you used 2,4-D the last time in your sprayer, Petty says to be sure to clean it out thoroughly with 1 part of ammonia in 49 parts of water. Just a tiny amount of 2,4-D, you know, can kill a legume stand.

LJN:lw -30-

Dairyman Saves $600 by Joining DHIA

URBANA--A Will county dairyman saved more than $600 in feed costs during the winter barn-feeding season because he joined a new dairy herd improvement association.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says the first month after this dairyman joined the DHIA he studied feed and production records on his cows. Right away he decided to change his feeding methods and feed grain to each cow according to her own production.

Rhode says by making the change the dairyman saved 87 pounds of grain a day, worth about $86 a month or over $600 for the indoor feeding season. Holstein and Brown Swiss cows should normally get 1 pound of grain daily for each 3 1/2 to 4 pounds of milk they give. Jerseys and Guernseys should get 1 pound of grain for each 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of milk.

Your county farm adviser should know of any DHIA openings.

LJN:lw -30-
5-7-51

farm Radio News

University of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1951

Poisonous Plants Endanger Livestock

URBANA--Get rid of poisonous plants on your farm. If you can't do that, keep livestock away from these plants when they're most dangerous.

This advice from Dr. C. C. Morrill of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine is well timed. Whenever there's a scarcity of good forage, livestock may be tempted to eat poisonous plants.

If your livestock should become poisoned, Dr. Morrill warns that you'll need to act quickly. For this reason you should be able to recognize some of the symptoms of plant poisoning in livestock and know what to do until your veterinarian arrives.

Circular 599, "Illinois Plants Poisonous to Livestock," can help you fight plant poisoning. It includes 40 photographs, some in color, of common poisonous plants, pictures of several typically affected animals, and symptoms for which you should watch.

For a free copy of Circular 599, see your farm adviser or write the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana.

GLM:lw
5-7-51

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Don't Plant Corn Too Early--You're Inviting Borer Damage

URBANA--A warning against planting corn too early came today from a University of Illinois and Natural History Survey entomologist.

H. B. Petty says that a rash of early-planted corn coupled with favorable weather for corn borer growth could bring about serious losses like those of 1949.

The season's overwintering borer population in a 36-county survey shows 55 borers per 100 stalks compared with 400 last year.

"We humans now have the whip hand," says Petty. "But this is not the time to forget borer control measures.

"We urge farmers to avoid early planting, especially on the more fertile soils. With warm weather in early May and a general delay in planting until about May 20, corn borer numbers may well drop to an even lower level."

However, if most farmers plant early and the corn grows fast and we have mild weather in late June and early July, look out. Early planting gives the borer worms lots of corn to eat. And many of the eggs laid by adults will survive if we have no strong winds or hard rains in late June.

These conditions will allow first-generation borer numbers to build up considerably, and we'll have the threat of serious damage from second-generation borers in late summer.

Seven years of College of Agriculture tests at Urbana show that highest average yields resulted when corn was planted in the fourth week of May. Yields of corn planted May 23-25 were higher than those from earlier plantings. In 1950 average yield for three hybrids planted May 17 and 25 was 112 bushels an acre.

LJN:lw
5-7-51

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farm Radio News

University of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1951

Learn How Ag, Home Ec Research Money Is Spent at All-Ag Open House

URBANA--You'll know much more about how your tax money is spent for agricultural and home economics research if you attend the All-Ag Open House on the campus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on Saturday, May 19.

Shirley Erickson and George Curtiss, student general chairmen for the state-wide event, explain that the purpose of Open House is to acquaint folks more fully with agricultural and home economics work.

During guided tours you can see feeding-fattening tests in progress, pasture values and rotations, proper feeding methods, recommended creep feeders and housing facilities--both experimental and proved--for all livestock, and a demonstration of artificial insemination for dairy cattle.

Every 30 minutes during the day buses will tour the sheep, swine, beef, horse and dairy farms. Qualified guides will accompany each tour to explain the experiments and displays.

Everything is free except your lunch. Headquarters for the day are in the Livestock Pavilion, and no advance registration is needed. Miss Erickson and Curtiss say they're sure you'll find Saturday, May 19, at All-Ag Open House on the College of Agriculture campus both interesting and profitable.

VVT:lw
5-9-51

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Grain Elevator Men to Meet May 14-15 in St. Louis

URBANA--About 135 elevator managers and owners are expected to attend the fifth joint meeting of Illinois and Missouri grain dealers May 14-15 at the Merchants Exchange, St. Louis.

L. F. Stice, University of Illinois extension economist, says the program will be centered around soft wheat, widely grown in southern Illinois. Proper grading and sampling methods, current developments in market conditions, tips on machinery maintenance and problems in milling mixed wheat are some of the program topics. Highlight of the meeting will be a trip through an up-to-date flour mill.

There is no registration fee, and everyone interested in country grain marketing is welcome to attend.

LJN:lw -30-

A Little Time May Mean a Lot of Money

URBANA--"Don't let the pressure of spring work keep you from watching your livestock for signs of disease."

That's the warning given farmers today by Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois. He says that when you're dealing with disease the earlier treatment is begun, the better.

Erysipelas and enteritis in swine, mastitis and milk fever in cattle, coccidiosis and pullorum in poultry--these and many other diseases will usually respond to early treatment.

"Make a point of looking over your livestock for signs of disease at least once a day," Dr. Woods says. If you suspect disease, call your local veterinarian. Prompt action pays.

GLM:lw -30-
5-9-51

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farm Radio News

University of Illinois College of Agriculture Extension Service

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 14, 1951

Plant Early Vegetables Now, Even Though Late

URBANA--Better go ahead and plant those vegetables now that you wanted to plant in mid-April but couldn't because of bad weather.

In giving this advice today, B. L. Weaver says early summer weather will determine how the early garden vegetables do from now on. Weaver is vegetable garden specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

If the weather stays wet and cool until June 30, many early garden crops will produce well. If it turns hot and dry, yields will be cut seriously. But if you plant them now, they still have a chance.

Weaver recommends cutting down the space you set aside for leaf lettuce, mustard and spinach. Plant them later on for fall production, when they will be much better quality. And by now it's better to plant onion sets instead of seed.

Also, don't be in too big a rush to set out pepper and tomato plants. Plant them only after all danger of frost is past.

Another suggestion is to stagger your plantings of sweet corn and snap beans. By planting one row each week or two, you lengthen the bearing season. And later you can use the space where the crop was harvested for a fall crop of peas and beans.

LJN:lw
5-9-51

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Veterinary Student Gets High Honors

URBANA--Picking the right field of study may take a little time, but it's worth while. That's the conclusion of Glenn L. Waxler of Olney, a student in the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois.

Because he hunted until he found his niche, Glenn has become the first veterinary student at Illinois to have his name engraved on the bronze tablet. This year the tablet carries the names of 130 students who have achieved high scholastic averages.

Since he entered the college in September 1949, Glenn has earned an A grade in all but one course. He got a B in that course--but no one else got a higher grade. Counting A as equal to 5 points, he has a 4.918 average for the past three semesters.

Waxler started out in electrical engineering in 1942, but after two semesters he decided it wasn't for him. He farmed with his father near Olney until 1946, when he entered the army for a 17-month stretch. When he got out of the army, he registered in preveterinary work at Illinois and got all A's.

Glenn will get his B.S. degree in veterinary medicine in June and, after two more years, his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree. He's 26, married, and has been helping to finance his schooling by doubling as janitor in the apartment building where he lives.

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GLM:lw
5-9-51

farm
Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1951

Feed Nursing Sows Well so as to Keep Up Their Body Weight

URBANA--You'll be money ahead in the long run if you feed a sow with nursing pigs enough feed to provide plenty of milk for her pigs and still keep up her own body weight.

Harry Russell, University of Illinois livestock specialist, says sows on test at the University swine farm maintained their weight from the time their pigs were 18 days old until they were 8 weeks of age. Average daily ration per sow was 9 1/2 pounds of shelled corn and slightly more than 1 1/4 pounds of sow supplement.

In addition each pig ate a little over 2 pounds of hulled oats a day from the creep feeder and just a taste of pig supplement. Each sow and litter averaged 13 pounds of feed daily.

The total feed per 100 pounds of gain per sow and litter was 388 pounds of grain and supplement. The sow was charged with 325 pounds and the pigs with 63 pounds. This is low-cost pork production, and in addition the sows were kept in good condition for market or for breeding.

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LJN:lw
5-11-51

Legume-Grass Show to Be Featured at Open House

URBANA--The profitableness of raising legumes and grasses on grain as well as livestock farms will be a featured exhibit at All-Ag Open House on Saturday, May 19, at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Shirley Erickson and George Curtiss, student co-chairmen, say that the college legume-grass show which toured 32 counties last winter will be set up for All-Ag Open House. Ten large, fancy exhibits with flashing lights and moving parts compose the show. They tell how to raise more legumes more profitably.

All-Ag Open House is a student-sponsored event, the first of its kind to be staged by ag and home economics students. Its purpose is to tell visitors more about the teaching, testing and telling jobs of the college. About 200 students have been preparing the exhibits and demonstrations, which you can see from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Besides the legume-grass exhibits, a few of the day's other sights will be egg-grading demonstrations, methods of treating posts and lumber, dynameter tests for tractors, fruit disease treatment and ice cream making. You can also tour the agronomy seed house and see water runoff and erosion plots.

Home economics girls will show child development equipment and methods, give nutrition hints, suggest table arrangements and show efficient high school cafeteria management.

No advance registration is needed for All-Ag Open House May 19. Just report to the Livestock Pavilion, headquarters for the day. You'll find it a profitable and enjoyable day.

VVT:lw
5-11-51

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farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1951

U. of I. Publishes New Booklet on Mink Diseases

URBANA--Many a mink destined for a fur coat never gets there because of disease. To help mink raisers lick the disease problem, the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine has a new booklet, "Diseases of Mink."

Dealing with mink diseases is especially difficult because the information is so widely scattered. Very few practicing veterinarians specialize in diseases of mink.

Besides describing 15 diseases which may occur in mink and telling how to prevent and control them, the free booklet explains how the college's laboratory diagnostic service can help mink raisers. You can get a copy of this booklet by writing to the College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana.

GLM:lw -30-

URBANA--Enrollment more than doubled this year over last in sheep shearing schools conducted by University of Illinois men.

Dick Carlisle, livestock extension specialist, says 84 men attended four schools held this year and sheared 688 sheep. Several applicants were turned down for lack of facilities. Two graduates of last year's schools placed first and second in the state 4-H shearing contest at the State Fair.

LJN:lw -30-
5-11-51

"Follow-Through" Important in Disease Control

URBANA--"Follow-through" is as important in disease control as it is in sports.

Dr. H. S. Bryan, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, says "follow-through" is especially necessary in case of mastitis in dairy cows. Medication alone may temporarily control the disease, but unless you follow with good management, reinfection will probably occur.

A few of the more important steps in good management are:

1. Sanitation: hand-milk infected cows, and milk them last: disinfect teat cups between cows; wash udders before milking; do not use teat tubes and dilators.

2. Correct milking: leave machine on cows only 3 to 4 minutes; keep vacuum and pulsations at recommended settings.

3. Reduce chances of infection: use deep bedding to prevent injuries; remove obstructions in barn and yard that might injure udders; treat udder and teat injuries promptly; avoid muddy lots: don't buy infected cows.

4. Feed cows properly: reduce grain rations of infected cows, and supplement with bulky and laxative feeds.

Dr. Bryan says careless insertion of medication may do more harm than good. It may lead to more serious infection by letting other bacteria enter the udder.

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GLM:lw
5-11-51

farm Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1951

3-Story Deep Freeze Is One Feature of Open House

URBANA--A deep freeze three stories high is one of 35 features you can see at All-Ag Open House on Saturday, May 19, on the campus at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

Shirley Erickson and George Curtis, student co-chairmen of event, say that open house is being held so that folks can see what goes on at their College of Agriculture. There will be guided tours of the agriculture campus to see agricultural and home economics research while it is going on.

The 3-story deep freeze in the horticulture field laboratory is used in tests of fruit storage. Some other things you'll see include displays and selection of meat cuts, egg grading, ice cream making, new varieties and crosses of fruit, treatment of lumber and fence posts, and a model farm showing sound crop rotations and proper field layout and building arrangement.

The women should enjoy displays of textile grading and testing, sewing classes in session, making an angel food cake, preparing and serving well-balanced meals, child development methods, table arrangement, and an exhibit of the most efficient high school kitchen.

This state-wide, student-staged open house runs from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daylight time this coming Saturday. Headquarters for the day are in the Livestock Pavilion.

LJN:lw
5-14-51

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Three Ways to Give Your Hogs Running Water

URBANA--A University of Illinois specialist today pointed out three ways of giving your hogs running water this summer.

Frank Andrew, agricultural engineer, says hogs need from two to five gallons of water daily per head, and you can supply that amount without a lot of hand work.

An excellent way to water hogs is to use a pressure water system with water lines. Float valves in the tank cut off the water supply automatically. And plastic tubing is a convenient, low-cost way for piping the water.

You might also rig up a simple automatic water system from your well. Just use a gasoline engine with a pump jack attached. You have to start the engine by hand, but you can shut it off automatically with a float-controlled ignition switch.

Here's still another tip from Andrew: Some farmers use their tile lines for watering hogs. If the line has enough water, you'll need to put in a sump to catch the mud and silt. You'll also need a good concrete ramp for the hogs to get to the tile line.

Andrew says even if you haul water in a barrel or tank to your hogs on pasture, you can put a float shut-off on the hose. Then you won't have to shut off the water when the tank is filled. If you haul water, use some hose to reach through the fence and avoid opening the gate into the hog pasture.

LJN:lw
5-14-51

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farm
Radio News

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1951

There May Be Extra Income Waiting in Your Farm Woodlot

URBANA--Some Illinois farmers might be earning extra income by making maple syrup from their farm woodlots.

This suggestion came today from J. N. Spaeth, head of forestry work in the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

He says the maple syrup industry in Illinois is small. But the syrup is being produced in DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Knox, McLean, Peoria, Schuyler, Shelby, Stephenson, Vermilion and Woodford counties, and possibly others.

Spaeth says 20 maple syrup operations were studied three years ago, and the average operator's net return for his labor was $2.08 an hour. The most efficient operator made $3.78 an hour. These were the returns after charging all costs including interest and depreciation on buildings and equipment and allowing 40 cents a gallon for use of the sugar bush.

There's a lot of work to making maple syrup, but it comes during the slack work season in late winter and early spring. A good job of commercial production means investing about $2,000 for buckets, collecting equipment, storage tanks and evaporator, and building a sugar house. Spaeth estimates that, to make this investment pay, it will take enough sugar maple trees to hang at least 1,000 buckets.

LJN:lw
5-14-51

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Blackleg Vaccination a Good Investment

URBANA--If you've had blackleg on your farm, better get "insurance" so that it won't flare up again.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says vaccinating calves between the ages of four and six months is recommended to prevent the disease on infected premises. But it must be done before the disease appears; treating animals already affected is often not successful.

The Illinois veterinarian doesn't think vaccination is necessary if you haven't had blackleg on your farm before. But if the disease has appeared or if the germ might be washed onto your farm from a neighboring one, vaccination is a good investment.

Although immunity from vaccination lasts only 12 to 18 months, very few cases of blackleg in mature cattle have been reported.

GLM:lw -30-

Soil Fertility Losses Surprisingly High on Almost Level Land

URBANA--Soil fertility losses on practically level land are more serious than most of us realize.

E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist at the University of Illinois, says runoff studies on the College of Agriculture farm show that plant food losses have reached $18 an acre each year. That is the value, figured at current prices, of plant foods lost from land with less than a 2 percent slope.

Farmers' experience definitely shows that a complete soil conservation plan cuts erosion losses to the bone. And it will pay for itself within 5-8 years through higher crop yields.

LJN:lw -30-
5-14-51

Vaccinate Vaccination a Good Investment

URBANA--If you've had bleeding on your farm, better get "vaccinated" so that it won't happen up again.

Dr. G. T. Woods of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine says vaccinating calves between the ages of four and six months is recommended to prevent the disease on infected farms. But it must be done before the disease appears. Treating cattle already affected is often not successful.

The Illinois veterinarian does i think vaccination is necessary if you never had bleeding on your farm before. But if the disease has appeared or if the germ might be wasted onto your farm from neighboring farms, vaccination is a good investment.

Although immunity from vaccination lasts only 12 to 18 months, it for dates of vaccine is active within this time period.

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Fertility Issues Correspondent Dies on Almost Local Level

URBANA--Soil fertility issues on practically level land are not serious high enough of or problems.

E. L. Sauer, farmer well correspondent at the University of Illinois, says fruitful studies on the College of Agriculture farm of that plant food levels that remained did in fact not. That the value, figured at current prices, of plant food lost from land is less than a 2 percent slope.

Farmers' experience faithfully shows that a complete soil conservation plan such erosion losses to the bank. And it will pay for itself within 3-5 years through higher crop yields.

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1951

Watch Sweet Clover for Weevil Injury Now, Spray With DDT if Needed

URBANA--Right now is the critical time for damage of sweet clover fields by the sweet clover weevil. Watch your fields carefully and, if you find enough damage, be ready to spray with DDT immediately.

This urgent reminder came today from J. H. Bigger and H. B. Petty, insect specialists in the Illinois Natural History Survey, and J. C. Hackleman, agronomist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Petty says the worst damage usually occurs when old sweet clover stands are plowed down. Most farmers have plowed in the past two weeks or so. When old stands are gone, the weevils move to young, new stands to feed. Notching on the edge of the leaves is a sign that weevils are feeding. With this warning, you should be ready to spray when about half the leaf surface has been destroyed.

DDT at 1 1/2 pounds an acre has done a fine job of stopping sweet clover weevils. You could also use 1 pound of chlordane or 1 1/2-2 pounds of toxaphene. Be sure to put the spray on the clover plants.

Bigger emphasizes that timing the spray is extremely important. You'll waste both time and chemical by spraying before about half the leaf surface has been eaten. But if you wait much beyond that point, you'll probably lose your whole stand.

LJN:lw
5-16-51

Necrotic Rhinitis Robs Swine Raisers

URBANA--The first signs of dollar-robbing infectious necrotic rhinitis in young pigs may actually look merely like a cold.

But Dr. P. D. Beamer, University of Illinois veterinarian, warns that, unlike "bull-nose," necrotic rhinitis is contagious and spreads through a herd rapidly. It attacks the lining of the nose and air passages in the head, destroying tissues and small bones in the nasal passages.

The first signs of trouble are sneezing and runny noses. Later the pigs' snouts may become twisted and deformed. In serious cases, death may be caused by poisons or by pneumonia.

Veterinarians believe necrotic rhinitis may be carried over from year to year by hogs that have apparently recovered from the disease. However, the exact cause of the disease is not known.

Careless buying of new stock may be a factor in bringing the disease onto clean premises.

If you suspect this disease, Dr. Beamer advises calling your veterinarian to get an accurate diagnosis. To get rid of necrotic rhinitis, it may be necessary to market your herd, clean and disinfect the premises and start out with new stock on clean ground.

GLM:lw -30-

URBANA--A recent University of Illinois farm leasing study in 20 east-central cash-grain counties shows that about one-fourth of the landlords are women. Another one-fourth are professional and business men, and just over one-third are farmers or retired farmers. The rest were undivided estates. Average age was 41 years for tenants and 62 years for landlords.

LJN:lw -30-
5-16-51

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 21, 1951

Cows Like to Keep Cool Too--Give Them Artificial Shade

URBANA--Building a homemade shade for dairy cows on pasture can be one of the easiest, most profitable investments you can make.

Karl Gardner, University of Illinois dairyman, says a cow's milk production drops off, sometimes pretty sharply, when she gets too hot. You see, cows do not sweat, so they must cool off in the shade. Heat is extra hard on cows on quiet days without any breeze. University cows have had temperatures 4-8 degrees above normal on such days.

Gardner says trees in the pasture or shade by the side of the barn is fine. But if you don't have even this, you're money ahead to provide artificial shade.

Probably the best type of artificial shade is four poles with a flat frame roof of scrap lumber covered with some old straw or hay weighted down so that it won't blow away. Straw or hay is better than any metal for roofing, because air can move through the straw or hay.

The roof should be about 8 feet off the ground, and the shelter should be at least 10 or 12 feet long on each side. This area can accommodate about six cows at once.

If there's no other way to provide shade, you can put your cows in the barn during the hot mid-day period.

Remember, too, that plenty of water helps to keep cows cool.

LJN:lw
5-16-51

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Successful Pre-Emergence Sprays Cut Out 1-3 Cultivations

URBANA--You can omit one to three cultivations in your cornfields if you apply a 2,4-D pre-emergence spray and it works well.

But Fred Slife, weed control specialist in the University of Illinois, recommends using pre-emergence sprays only when you know you have a bad annual weed or grass problem. They may be a good investment on cornland in creek or river bottoms, but they are definitely not recommended on light or sandy soils.

Pre-emergence sprays are applied after the corn is planted but before the first weeds have come up. The best time for spraying is usually from 5 days after corn is planted until it is 3 inches high.

The advantages of the 2,4-D pre-emergence spray is that it kills annual weeds very quickly while they're germinating. It will control velvet weed, cocklebur, foxtail and crabgrass, as well as others.

On the other hand, pre-emergence sprays are fairly expensive--about $3 an acre. And they're no good against annual weeds in a dry season. If 2,4-D is to kill annual weeds, they must sprout promptly, and that means there must be enough moisture in the top layer of soil. Another drawback is that 2,4-D has little effect on Canada thistle, bindweed, quack grass and other perennial weeds.

Recommended rate of spraying for corn up to 3-4 inches tall is 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of 2,4-D acid an acre. Corn is much more easily injured when it is 4 to 30 inches tall, so when it reaches that size use only 1/4 pound of 2,4-D ester or 1/2 pound of the amine form to the acre.

LJN:lw
5-16-51

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farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1951

Many Names for Eggs, but Housewives Pay Premium for Best Quality

URBANA--Illinois housewives are faced with a confusing array of names to describe the grade and quality of eggs they buy but, even so, they're willing to pay premium prices for high-quality eggs.

E. E. Broadbent, University of Illinois egg marketing specialist, said today a study of 190 Chicago independent retailers last November showed that 36 different names were used to label eggs.

However, another study covering 30 months showed that housewives actually paid premiums averaging from 13 to 31 cents a dozen for high-quality eggs compared with ungraded "Current Receipts," depending on the season and the grade of the better eggs.

In the November study all but one of the 190 firms claimed it sold only the best eggs. But other studies show that about one-third of the eggs that sell at high-quality prices are only medium quality.

Besides the four top federal egg grades, 32 other names were used, including "Best, Strictly Fresh, No. 1, Specials, Fancy Select" and so on. Broadbent emphasizes the fact that these names mean absolutely nothing because the grades are not uniform. Under the presen law, so long as an egg is edible the consumer has no recourse.

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However, the Illinois Senate last week passed a bill to require all eggs sold at retail to be labeled by uniform grade. It is now awaiting action in the Assembly.

On premium prices, the 30-month study showed that for September-December, when egg production is low, housewives paid from 21 to 31 cents more per dozen for "A Extra Large" and "A Large" eggs than for ungraded "Current Receipts." For January-June, when production goes up seasonally, they paid premiums of 13 to 24 cents a dozen for the best eggs over the poorest.

LJN:lw -30-

Adams, New Soybean, Available for First Time

URBANA--Adams, a new, high-yielding soybean, will be available to all farmers for the first time this year.

C. M. Woodworth, plant breeder in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today that Adams had produced the largest crops of several available varieties at three test fields for the past 4-5 years.

Adams yielded 24 bushels an acre on fairly poor soil at the DeKalb experiment field to rank highest for varieties tested from 1947 to 1950.

In Ogle county Adams was the highest yielder with a 4-year average of 37 bushels an acre.

In Champaign county Adams tied with Hawkeye for highest yield for 1946-50. The 5-year average for each was 34 bushels.

Adams is best suited to northern Illinois--between a line from Joliet to Mt. Carroll on the north and a line from Paris to Quincy on the south.

LJN:lw -30-
5-18-51

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1951

Novel "Quiz Program" at Veterinary College

URBANA--A "quiz program" minus wrong answers and free prizes is helping Illinois folks lick animal disease problems.

The questions--more than 500 each month--come to the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. Farmers, veterinarians and city people write for advice. Often the answers are supplemented by circulars put out by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Two staff members, Dr. G. T. Woods and Dr. M. E. Mansfield, travel throughout the state conducting meetings on disease problems. They travel about 28,000 miles a year on their jobs. "We've never run out of questions to answer," Dr. Woods says. "With new diseases cropping up and new research being done on old ones, there's just no end to the questions."

Instead of writing, many folks come directly to the college to see one of the disease specialists. Dean Graham says, "We're always glad to cooperate with practicing veterinarians and livestock owners in any way we can.

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GLM:lw
5-18-51

You Gain in Four Ways by Contouring

URBANA--You'll grow larger crops at lower costs with less soil erosion and water runoff by farming on the contour.

These benefits were pointed out today be E. L. Sauer, federal soil conservationist in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

A 7-year study on the same Illinois farms showed increases of 7 bushels an acre in corn yields, 7 bushels in oats, 3 bushels in wheat, and 3 1/2 bushels in soybeans as a result of contouring. These larger crops were worth from $5.25 to $9.30 more an acre at 1950 prices than crops cultivated up and down the slope.

Another study showed a $2.13 saving per acre at 1950 prices in labor, power and machinery costs in favor of contouring.

Soil erosion losses on only a 2 percent slope have removed $18 worth of plant food an acre at present replacement prices, and water runoff on sloping corn and bean land has averaged as much as 50 percent during some rains.

LJN:lw -30-

Rye Makes First-Rate Pasture

URBANA--Ollie Voyles, Champaign county dairyman, surely likes his returns from early spring rye pasture.

C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois dairyman, says that during April Voyles' 11 cows on rye pasture gave 2,470 pounds more milk with $103 less feed cost than they did in March.

Of course, you don't seed rye until early fall, but it provides excellent pasture for late fall and early spring. You'll be money ahead to seed some rye and thus stretch your pasture season with this low-cost feed.

LJN:lw -30-
5-18-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1951

How Should I Handle Steers With Price Rollbacks Coming?

URBANA--Some uncertainty was cleared up today by a University of Illinois livestock man who suggested a plan for cattlemen to follow in the face of two government price rollbacks coming this fall.

Harry Russell says if you have the pasture and your cattle aren't too fat already, you'll be money ahead to graze them until about October 1 and then full-feed them for 90 days.

Of course, you must have the pasture and cattle wintered on roughage to gain most from this plan. Here are Russell's reasons why you shouldn't try to rush your steers:

1. Even if you start a full feed now, you won't be able to get a very good finish or enough weight on the steers by October 1, the date of the second price rollback.

2. You'll be passing up 1 1/2 pounds average daily gains on pasture with no grain--and those are good, low-cost gains.

3. The worst you can do by marketing after October 1 is to sell on the same kind of market you bought steers last fall.

4. There's some chance that price rollbacks won't be so severe as we expect, or they might be completely eliminated.

-more-

Steers and Rollbacks - add 1

Here's the way Russell figures it.

Suppose you bought 600-pound steers last month for 40 cents a pound so they'd cost you $240 each. Say you put them on good legume-grass pasture until October 1. You can average 1 1/2 pounds daily gain for 150 days, or 225 pounds per head. On October 1 then you'd have an 825-pound steer costing you only the original $240. His October 1 weight would cost you only $29 per hundredweight.

That's figuring no charge for grass. Charge 10 cents a day for that and you add $15 to the cost of each steer. Then your 825-pound steer cost just over $31 per hundred.

Suppose, on the other hand, you pour the corn to these same steers, trying to beat the October 1 price rollback.

You'll need about 14 pounds of corn and 1 pound of soybean supplement per steer each day for 5 months. At present prices that would cost you $70 and you can expect gains of 2 pounds a day on this feed. On October 1 your steers would weigh 900 pounds each with total feed cost of $310. You'd need to sell at $35.50 per hundred to break even, and the proposed ceiling on choice cattle has been set at $34.20. This last example doesn't include any charge for pasture either.

Russell urges cattle feeders by all means to stay in the business. We need the meat. But with pasture and not-too-fat cattle, better pasture them this summer and then full-feed without trying to beat the October 1 price rollback.

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LJN:lw
5-21-51

farm Radio News

NIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1951

Treat Lambs for Parasites Now

URBANA--Lambs are selling about $35 per hundred, so you'll want to take good care of them--and of your breeding ewes. And May is the time to protect your sheep from internal and external parasites.

Dick Carlisle, livestock specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says the most effective way to control ticks and lice is to soak your sheep thoroughly in a barrel or tank of DDT solution. Use 1 pound of 50 percent DDT in 30 gallons of water, but wait until any shearing cuts have healed.

You can also spray sheep to control ticks and lice, but be sure you cover the animals well with the chemical. If your flock has scab, see your veterinarian.

Most internal parasites can be controlled by a two-step treatment with phenothiazine. Treat in both spring and fall with 1 ounce for each mature sheep and 1/2 ounce per lamb. Lambs usually won't need treatment until fall unless they're anemic, scour, or fail to gain. You can use a drench or a capsule or mix the right dosage in finely ground feed at rate of 1 ounce per pound of feed.

The second step is to keep a salt mixture of 1 pound of phenothiazine for each 10 pounds of salt before sheep at all times on pasture. Always protect it from rain to keep salt from dissolving.

LJN:lw
5-21-51

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Worming Your Dog Is Job for Expert

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian warns that patent worm remedies and amateur diagnosis of worms can lead to a mighty sick dog.

Dr. T. H. Brasmer of the College of Veterinary Medicine cautions that worm remedies must be toxic in order to kill worms and therefore must be used with care.

"There is no such thing as a complete, sure-shot worm remedy," Dr. Brasmer emphasizes. "Different worms require different treatments."

Veterinarians estimate that 20 to 25 percent of all puppies die from worms or from diseases that strike them when worms have lowered their resistance. So it's important to have your dog wormed--if he needs it. Your veterinarian is the man to decide if your dog needs worming and what treatment is best.

GLM:lw -30-

4-in-1 Corn Plant Being Studied

URBANA--Four corn stalks growing from one single kernel of seed--that's a plant freak now being studied at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

This oddity, like quadruplets in humans, is the first one of its kind ever seen by plant breeder R. W. Jugenheimer. He says the three extra stalks are not suckers or tillers.

The 4-in-1 cornstalk was sent to the College for study by Funk Seed company where it was accidentally discovered by a woman employed in their greenhouse. The plant has been growing in an earthen jar but will soon be transplanted outdoors. Jugenheimer doesn't know how or why the oddity occurred.

LJN:lw -30-
5-21-51

farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1951

German Veterinarian Says Wood Preservative Caused Hyperkeratosis

URBANA--Hyperkeratosis--X-disease of cattle--has been reproduced experimentally in Germany but the exact cause is still unknown.

This finding has been reported to University of Illinois veterinarians by a visiting German, Dr. Kurt Wagener, head of the department of microbiology and hygiene at the University of Hanover.

Dr. Wagener said a certain batch of wood preservative used on 10 German farms proved to be cause of the disease. Other batches of the same preservative did not cause hyperkeratosis.

The German cases first appeared in 1946 and continued through the winter of 1947-48. When the wood preservative was removed from the farms where the disease appeared, no more cases were reported.

But the disease continues to take its toll in the United States. While visiting the College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Wagener inspected several animals with hyperkeratosis on nearby farms.

The symptoms reported in Germany were similar to those seen in the United States. Affected animals lost flesh, drooled and had a watery discharge from the eyes, and showed ulcers or warty growths in their mouths. The most noticeable effect was "hyperkeratosis"--

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thickening of the skin. Young animals are most often affected, with death losses running as high as 50 to 60 percent.

Some lumber painted with the wood preservative which caused the disease in Germany has been shipped to this country. Veterinarians are trying to find if our cattle will get hyperkeratosis from this material. Results of the experiment are not yet known.

Dr. Wagener is visiting this country under sponsorship of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He last visited the U. S. in 1931 when he received a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation.

GLM:lw -30-

Leaky Faucets Are Trouble-Makers, but Easy to Fix

URBANA--You'd be surprised at the trouble you can run into from leaky water faucets.

Frank Andrew, University of Illinois agricultural engineer, says a faucet dripping only 30 drops a minute will waste several gallons of water a day. From this drip, drip, drip, you.....

1. Lose water and waste electricity.

2. Cause excess wear and tear on your water system.

3. Possibly overload your septic tank disposal unit.

These losses are especially true of leaky hot water faucets.

It's a simple matter to fix leaky faucets--just replace the washer. You need only a monkey wrench and screw driver. But be sure you put washers designed for hot water in hot water faucets.

Leaking water closets also waste a lot of water. Sometimes they can be fixed by bending the float level bar so that the water is shut off before the tank fills to the overflow outlet.

LJN:lw -30-
5-23-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 28, 1951

Green Cockleburs Poison Livestock

URBANA--It recently cost one Illinois swine raiser 12 pigs to learn that cocklebur seedlings are deadly poison to livestock.

So reports Dr. D. W. Pratt, University of Illinois veterinarian. He says now is the time when cocklebur seedlings are tender enough for livestock to eat--and they're deadly. As they grow they become less poisonous and less tempting to livestock.

A cocklebur seedling has a slender, whitish-green stem one to three inches tall. Capping this stem are two strap-shaped leaves, each about 1/4 inch wide and 1 1/4 inches long.

You can be sure if they're cocklebur seedlings by pulling up a plant and looking for the burr from which the seedling sprouts.

Pigs and cattle are most often affected. If they appear weak, unsteady, or breathe rapidly, call your veterinarian immediately. Prompt treatment is important because untreated animals usually die within 12 to 24 hours after the symptoms first show up.

Dr. Pratt says the best way to avoid cocklebur poisoning is to rid your farm of these bothersome plants. If you can't do this, keep livestock out of infested pastures until seedlings are less dangerous and not so tempting.

GLM:lw
5-23-51

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Summer Is Poor Time for Cows to Freshen

URBANA--Summer is not the time to have your cows freshen. They give less milk and earn less profit by calving in the summer.

Leo Fryman, dairyman in the Illinois College of Agriculture, said today it's far better to have your cows freshen from November through February. Cows that freshened during these months made 43 pounds more butterfat per year and $34 more over feed cost than cows that freshened during June, July, or August.

These were the findings from a recent study of dairy herd improvement association records in Madison, St. Clair, Clinton, Monroe, and Randolph counties. The winter-freshening cows produced 377 pounds of fat yearly compared with only 334 pounds for summer-fresheners.

State-wide DHIA records for 1950 show that cows that freshened during the winter returned $2.71 for each $1 spent for feed, as against $2.59 for summer-fresheners.

LJN:lw -30-

White Grubs Are Feeding, but There's No Control

URBANA--White grub worms will be feeding heavily for about two weeks during late May and early June, but at present there is no control measure to stop them.

So reports H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey. He says you're especially likely to find white grub damage this year if you had trouble with the pest last year.

Grub damage was common last year in corn, soybeans, oats, wheat and clover. They feed on the roots and thereby slow down growth and cut yields sharply. Because of the insect's life cycle, little damage is expected next year but they may cause trouble in 1953.

Petty says tests are under way to develop some method of controlling white grubs so recommendations can be made in 1953.

LJN:lw -30-
5-23-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1951

Proper Feeding of Brood Sows Saves More Baby Pigs

URBANA--The way you feed your sows makes a big difference in death losses in their young pigs.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says you can cut baby pig losses by feeding brood sows a ration well-balanced in protein, minerals and vitamins.

Tests have been under way for 20 years on the practical aspects of feeding sows between breeding time and when their pigs are weaned. These tests clearly show the value of pastures and supplements for swine.

From these tests, Terrill says good pasture is recommended for brood sows during as much of the year as possible. Fall-sown rye can stretch your pasture season into the fall, winter, and early spring. And you can use legume-grass pastures during the summer.

If your sows are not on good pasture, feed plenty of high-quality alfalfa meal or hay. The water-soluble vitamins needed in brood sow rations can be supplied by the right combination of plant, fish, and milk and meat by-products.

It's important to follow these recommendations because these rations help a sow produce and wean strong, healthy pigs.

RAJ:lw
5-25-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1951

Illinois 4-H Girls Active in Dress, Home Projects

URBANA--Illinois 4-H girls will be looking prettier than ever this year because of their work on three national 4-H programs relating to their personal appearance and their home.

Miss Anna Searl, state leader of 4-H girls' work at the University of Illinois, says about 31,500 farm and small town girls are enrolled in about 2,500 home economics 4-H clubs in the state. About 21,000 of them are expected to take part in county dress revues this fall.

The Dress Revue program teaches poise and good grooming, as well as how to select and wear clothes.

In another project, about 2,800 4-H'ers are working on Home Improvement, which includes jobs like refinishing furniture, making slipcovers and draperies, and redecorating their room.

The third project, Girls' Records, concerns their reports on completed projects, such as canning, clothing, and so on.

Ribbons, savings bonds, college scholarships, and expense-paid trips to 4-H Club Congress are among the rewards.

LJN:lw
5-25-51

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Half of Leases Written, Tenants Stay Fairly Long

URBANA--About half the farm leases in Illinois are written, and tenants stay on their farms for a fairly long time.

Those are two general findings from a recent University of Illinois study of farm leases on 268 crop-share cash leases and about 100 livestock-share leases in 20 east-central counties.

University agricultural economists found that 144 leases in the sample were written, most of them for one year, and they had a continuation clause. But in 30 cases, the notice to move was given less than six months in advance.

As for length of tenure, 259 tenants with crop-share leases had already been on the farm for nine years and livestock-share leases for seven years. It might be assumed they had good chances to stay as much longer. At least on these selected farms, the matter of tenants moving was not important.

LJN:lw -30-

Every Swine Herd Needs Protection From Hog Cholera

URBANA--Don't forget to include hog cholera vaccination in your swine-raising program, warns a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. G. T. Woods says many of the heavy losses suffered from hog cholera last year were in unvaccinated herds. Widespread epidemics occurred in south-central and western Illinois.

"It's impossible that vaccination has so reduced losses that some farmers aren't afraid of hog cholera anymore," he says.

Your local veterinarian can help you choose the best plan. Whether you use serum and virus, crystal-violet vaccine, or BTV, it's mighty cheap insurance against serious losses.

GLM:lw -30-
5-25-51

[illegible] Farmers Problem, Speaks Here Today

[illegible]--About half the farm labor in Illinois are writing and leaving only on their rights for a fairly long time.

There are two general findings from a recent University of Illinois study of farm labors on 250 crop-dairy and livestock and livestock-farm farms in 57 agricultural counties.

Generally agricultural economists from that 144 farms in the sample were written, most of them for one year, and they had a continuation clause. But in 30 cases, the notice to move was given less than six months in advance.

As for length of tenure, the tenants with responsibility farms had already been on the farm for nine years and livestock-dairy farms for seven years. It might be assumed they had good reasons to stay a much longer. At least on farms existing farms, the matter of tenure stability was not important.

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Every Dairy Farm Needs Protection From Low Prices

[illegible]--Don't forget to include the cottage variation in your price-fixing program, says a Extension of Illinois extension.

Dr. G. T. Lloyd says many of the many farms suffered from the dairy last year were in specialized areas. Widespread cattle suffered in multi-counties and varying Illinois.

"It's impossible that variation was so reduced farms that the farmers area's effect of the dairy economy," Dr. says.

Your local extension can help you secure the best plan. Farmer produce water and other, cheese-filled results, or DFA, it's [illegible] among farmers against getting farms.

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1951

No Such Thing as "Protein Poisoning" of Pigs

URBANA--There is no such thing as "protein poisoning" of pigs, not even at 43 1/2 percent protein. But you can feed too much or too little protein, and that's inefficient and expensive.

This report came today from S. W. Terrill, head of swine work in the Illinois College of Agriculture. It upsets the old story that "protein poisoning" could cause death in pigs.

The swine authority says there were no death losses in either lot of pigs in a recent Illinois protein feeding test. Both lots contained 13 fall-farrowed pigs averaging 129 pounds each. For six weeks one lot was fed a ration containing the recommended 14 1/2 percent crude protein, and the other received 43 1/2 percent protein.

The 14 1/2-percent-protein lot averaged a daily gain of 2 1/4 pounds and weighed 225 pounds at the end of the test. They ate an average of 9 1/4 pounds of feed each day and needed 404 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds they gained.

The 43 1/2 percent lot gained only half as fast. They averaged 1 1/8 pounds daily gain and weighed only 177 pounds after the six weeks' feeding period. They ate only 5 3/4 pounds of feed each day but needed 500 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

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The high-protein ration had a laxative effect on the second lot, but this scouring did not harm them.

Several pigs in each lot were examined by a University veterinarian after slaughter to find out the internal effects of the high-protein ration. Pigs on that ration had larger kidneys, probably because the kidney had to work harder to get rid of excess urea formed from the protein.

For best gains from protein fed to swine, Terrill recommends these protein levels: (1) for weanling to 75-pound pigs--20 percent protein in drylot, 16-17 percent on pasture; (2) from 75 to 125 pounds--16-18 percent in drylot, 14-15 percent on pasture; and (3) from 125 pounds to market weight--14-15 percent in drylot and 12 percent on pasture.

One reason for better performance of the 14 1/2-percent ration was that the pigs liked it better. They ate more of it and made faster gains. It was also more efficient because they needed about 100 pounds less feed per 100 pounds of gain.

LJN:lw -30-

Privacy Important for Both Families in Farm Operating Agreements

URBANA--The desired amount of privacy in housing for both families is important in helping a family farm operating agreement work out well, according to an Illinois father and son.

In this case the son built a separate house, largely with his own labor, while another father and son made two apartments out of the main house.

North Central Regional Publication 17 says it may be hard to provide privacy for both families, but it's worth your best thought and effort. You can get a free copy of this helpful booklet on family farm operating agreements from the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

LJN:lw -30-
5-28-51

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

"Best buys" will come to you each week through September. Lee A. Somers receives this information from reporters in production and marketing areas throughout the state.

The program is designed as a shopping guide to homemakers and others who buy and use fresh fruits and vegetables. It will also serve as a marketing aid to commercial fruit and vegetable growers.

Best Buys This Week--Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

URBANA--Best buys in the fresh fruit and vegetable market from May 28 to June 2--considering prices, qualities and supplies-are asparagus, cabbage, topped carrots, spinach and other greens, Texas onions and Illinois strawberries.

If you do not have to watch your budget too closely, you'll be interested in greenhouse tomatoes and cucumbers.

This information comes from Lee A. Somers, specialist in vegetable crops and garden extension, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Professor Somers bases his summary on special reports from fruit- and vegetable-growing areas throughout the state.

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COC:lw
5-28-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1951

Spray on Quiet Days or Use More Water to Reduce 2,4-D Drift Damage

URBANA--Two ways to cut down damage from drifting 2,4-D sprays were noted today by a University of Illinois authority.

Weed control specialist Fred Slife recommends spraying only on quiet days. Or if there's a light wind, put on more water per acre so that the droplets will be larger and settle to the ground faster.

Slife says that just a tiny amount of 2,4-D will kill legume seedings, soybeans, tomatoes and cotton, and some farmers have even reported that drifting 2,4-D has stripped leaves off their shade trees.

The chemical has killed legume seedings up to 1/4 mile away after an airplane spraying on a fairly quiet day too. And you're risking damage up to 1/8 mile away with ground rigs in light winds about 5-7 miles an hour.

The surest way to avoid this damage is to spray only on quiet days when the smoke goes straight up in the air. Next best is to put on more water. With 2, 3 or 4 times more water, you'll have to adjust your sprayer to deliver the extra water while still putting on the right amount of 2,4-D. That probably means changing nozzle size and pressure. But you'll be cutting down danger of 2,4-D drifting to susceptible crops and injuring or killing them. And that's important.

LJN:lw
5-28-51

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Worms Can Ruin Lambs on Pasture

URBANA--A University of Illinois parasitologist warns today that if you forget your lambs once they're on pasture, you may end up raising worms, not sheep.

Dr. N. D. Levine, in the College of Veterinary Medicine, says lambs can suffer severe setbacks when they pick up larvae (microscopic young worms) while grazing. The lambs may only appear unthrifty or anemic, or they may die if heavily infested.

Phenothiazine gets rid of some of these worms, but your best bet is prevention. Dr. Levine passes along these tips:

Worm the ewes so that they won't spread larvae in their droppings.

Avoid poorly drained pastures; rotate the grazing area often and don't overstock it.

Feed a good ration and see that it isn't contaminated with manure.

If the pasture becomes heavily contaminated, it may pay to feed the lambs on drylot so that they won't pick up more larvae.

GLM:lw -30-

Seven Tips Given to Help Earn Largest Dairy Profits

URBANA--Two tips from University of Illinois dairymen should help you earn the most profit this year. They say to make the utmost use of good roughage and keep your cows on good pasture as much as possible.

They also recommend these other steps: Feed a ration properly balanced for kind, quality and amount of roughage being fed; feed grain mixture according to production; grind the grain; feed only limited amounts to dry cows and heifers; and cull unprofitable cows.

LJN:lw -30-
5-28-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1951

Don't Shoot Animals Suspected of Having Rabies

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says you may suffer hours of needless worry and anxiety if you obey the impulse to shoot an animal suspected of having rabies.

Dr. S. C. Schmittle says not to grab your gun and kill an animal that has bitten someone. Instead, capture it if possible and pen it for two weeks under a veterinarian's supervision.

Observing the animal can save 2-3 weeks' time in making tests to determine whether it has rabies. If it lives, it probably does not have rabies. If it has rabies, it will usually die within 5-7 days, and nearly always within two weeks.

This gives the person who was bitten plenty of time to get antirabies treatment unless the bite is near the face. But if you kill the animal, it may take up to 30 days longer for laboratory tests to determine the possibility of rabies.

Dr. Schmittle explains that the brain of an animal suspected of having rabies is examined for "Negri bodies." However, if rabies is not allowed to follow its natural course, these bodies will not be there. Additional tests take as long as a month.

In any case, see your doctor if you've been bitten.

GLM:lw
5-29-51

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Give Canada Thistle First 2,4-D Spray Now

URBANA--You can hurt those pesky Canada thistles pretty badly right now by spraying them with a dose of 2,4-D.

Weed control specialist Fred Slife in the Illinois College of Agriculture says the first spray should be applied when thistles are in the bud stage. That's in early summer--about now. Chemicals hurt the weed most when it's growing fast.

Slife suggests 1/2 to 1 pound of 2,4-D acid per acre, but he warns that this dosage will cause crop damage. In small areas, though, it's worth sacrificing a little crop production if thistles are bad. Or you could put on a lighter dose which the crop would tolerate.

Slife says you'll need to spray more than once. He recommends another dose of 2,4-D when the surviving thistles are in the rosette stage--about mid-August.

University tests have shown that two sprays at recommended times will prevent Canada thistles from producing seed and thus give long-time control under cropping conditions.

LJN:lw -30-

Are These 6 Mistakes Robbing You of Dairy Profits?

URBANA--Here are six slip-ups which University of Illinois dairymen say often need attention on dairy farms. How are you doing?

Are your cows overfed or underfed?
Do your supplements furnish protein at the lowest cost?
Is the ration properly balanced?
Is the ration more expensive than it need be?
Are you feeding enough good-quality roughage?
Are you letting your cows get thin on poor pasture?

Paying attention to these points can boost your profits.

LJN:lw 5-29-51 -30-

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1951

Blood Donor Celebrates Two Years' Service

URBANA--Illinois' most generous blood donor--she has given more than 200 pints--is today celebrating her second anniversary of service to the community and the state.

Dolly is an old gray mare who lives in a small white barn on the University of Illinois south campus. The horse is one of the star boarders at the College of Veterinary Medicine, although she's never paid a dime in cash for her keep.

Instead of being used for plasma or transfusions, Dolly's blood is used to prepare media, the material on which bacteria are grown in the laboratory to diagnose diseases. The bacteria causing swine erysipelas, mastitis, pneumonia and many other diseases of animals and man are grown on media made with Dolly's blood.

Hospitals, bacteriology and biochemistry laboratories at the University and the College of Veterinary Medicine's diagnostic laboratory all use this blood. Bacteriologists rate media made with blood as one of the best they have.

Ernest Reifsteck, Dolly's caretaker, sees that she gets a clean, well-bedded stall, frequent exercise and good feed in exchange for her blood donations. Her blood is drawn on an average of twice a week by Ray Hamilton, a senior laboratory technician.

LJN:lw
5-29-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1951

Growing-Fattening Pigs Need Good Pasture

URBANA--Good pasture is one of the best and cheapest swine feeds. It will help considerably in putting on the fastest gains at the lowest possible cost.

S. W. Terrill, swine division head in the Illinois College of Agriculture, recommends providing your growing-fattening pigs with good pasture throughout as much of the year as you can. Stretch the pasture season into the fall, winter and early spring with fall-sown rye. Use legume-grass pastures during the summer.

As economically as possible, supply the protein and minerals needed to balance the farm-grown grains fed on pasture.

In drylot, furnish the protein, vitamins and minerals needed to balance the grains through suitable, low-cost combinations of plant, meat, fish, milk and commercial products. Remember that the period from weaning to 75 pounds in drylot is the time when pigs need a properly balanced ration the most.

If ground oats are as cheap per pound as corn, they may replace from one-fourth to one-third of the corn in the ration for market hogs.

Terrill also says not to forget that, along with a good feeding program in a successful swine enterprise, you also need a sound system of sanitation, disease control, management and breeding.

RAJ:lw
5-29-51

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Female Feeder Cattle May Spread Brucellosis

URBANA--Controlling brucellosis is like fighting fire. It doesn't do much good to put out just half the blaze.

So says Dr. G. T. Woods, extension veterinarian at the University of Illinois. He believes the money and effort you spend on getting a Bang's-free dairy or beef breeding herd is wasted unless you guard it from new sources of infection.

Dr. Woods says stockers or feeder heifers and cows that have been infected with brucellosis are possible sources of this disease. Unless you know that your female feeders are free of brucellosis, keep them isolated from the breeding herd.

The lack of isolation quarters on many Illinois farms is one of the weak links in our disease control program. Such quarters would be a good investment for most farmers.

"Livestock raisers have a definite obligation to check this costly disease wherever it is found," says Dr. Woods. It can be done, just as tuberculosis is being whipped by cooperative effort.

GLM:lw -30-

Farm Home Conditions Shown by Survey

URBANA--Almost two-thirds of east-central Illinois rented farms have water under pressure, a little less than half have bathroom facilities, and about one-third have furnaces.

These conditions were found in a recent University of Illinois study of farm leases in 20 cash-grain area counties.

University tenancy specialists say more landlords are providing modern farm homes, largely as a matter of competition in getting the kind of tenant they want.

LJN:lw -30-
5-29-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1951

Baby Pigs Like Hulled Oats Best for Creep Ration

URBANA--Nursing pigs like hulled oats best of any feed in their creep ration, according to University of Illinois tests. And creep feeding pigs with rations they like makes them gain faster.

That's the result of a creep-feeding experiment last fall with 36 pigs. For 40 days they had free choice of 16 different feeds, and they preferred hulled oats by a wide margin.

The pigs ate 360 pounds total feed, and 44 percent--just under one-half--of it was hulled oats. Another 20 percent was a 3-to-1 mixture of rolled oats and molasses concentrate, while 14 percent was a pig starter ration in pellet form and another 9 percent was the same pig starter in meal form. Seven percent of the total feed was a 3-to-1 mixture of dry skim milk and molasses concentrate.

The other 11 feeds each made up 1 percent or less of total feed eaten.

R. J. Meade, assistant in animal science who conducted the test, found that the pigs seemed to prefer pelleted rations to the same feed in meal form. And they ate more of the mixtures containing molasses than of the same mixtures without molasses.

LJN:lw
6-1-51

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Illinois Farmers Barely Miss Setting New Record

URBANA--Illinois farmers barely missed setting a new record in 1950 for applying plant foods to their soils.

Touby Kurtz and N. G. Pieper, soils authorities in the Illinois College of Agriculture, report today that Illinois farmers put on 1,012,170 tons of all plant foods last year. This is only 10,000 tons less than the 1948 record. They base their report on figures supplied voluntarily by fertilizer firms registered in Illinois.

The 1950 tonnage--up 11 percent over 1949--was due to large increases in potash and nitrogen carriers. Potash sales jumped about one-third over 1949, and nitrogen sales were also up substantially.

For the last half of 1950, Illinois farmers bought 124,000 tons of mixed fertilizers, 363,000 tons of rock and colloidal phosphate and 51,000 tons of other materials like superphosphate and potash. Most popular mixed fertilizer was 3-12-12; 76,000 tons of it, or 61 percent of all mixed fertilizers, was used. Among other materials, various superphosphates represented 23,500 tons and potash salts another 16,000 tons.

Kurtz and Pieper say use of potash in Illinois has increased 10 times since 1941--from 5,200 tons to 57,725 tons last year. Illinois farmers also put on one-sixth of all the lime in the country and more phosphate than any other state. This leadership is largely due to the 79 county soil-testing laboratories where farmers can find out for a small fee just what plant foods their soils need.

LJN:lw
6-1-51

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farm Radio News

IIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1951

Protect Yourself From Chiggers With New Mosquito Repellents

URBANA--You can avoid the intense itching caused by chiggers by using the new mosquito repellents containing dimethyl phthalate. They also are highly effective as chigger repellents.

So reports H. B. Petty, insect specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey. He adds that within a few hours after exposure it's wise to bathe in soapy water. Applying ammonia, alcohol or camphor to itchy spots may also give some relief.

You can't see chiggers, but you certainly can feel them because of the itching they cause. They're found in areas of heavy plant growth, such as along lakes or streams, in shaded woods, orchards, and berry patches and often on lawns and golf courses.

Petty says you can control chiggers in lawns for 1-2 months by using chemical sprays. Use chlordane or toxaphene at the rate of 2 pounds an acre or lindane at 1/4 pound of active ingredient an acre. One pint of the 45 percent emulsion concentrate in 5-10 gallons of water should cover 10,000 square feet of lawn area.

For best results, cover the ground, grass, soil and lower parts of the plants well.

LJN:lw
6-1-51

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Five Ways to Beat Labor Shortage

URBANA--Five ways to meet the shortage of farm labor were reported today by authorities in the Illinois College of Agriculture.

They say this year United States farmers face a net deficit of about 918,000 workers. This is about 300,000 more than in the worst shortage during World War II. And the drain on farm manpower has not reached its peak.

To overcome this handicap, these steps are recommended to increase efficiency of remaining workers: (1) spread out peak labor loads by careful planning, (2) prevent accidents, (3) use machines and equipment more efficiently, (4) train workers in labor-saving methods and (5) bulld community cooperation in solving labor problems.

All-out farm production is needed, and these suggestions should help to produce more food, feed and fiber with less manpower.

LJN:lw -30-

Most Folks Can't Tell Difference Between Concentrated, Regular Milk

URBANA--Most people cannot detect any difference in taste between regular homogenized milk and the new concentrated milk.

G. C. Kleinman, extension dairy marketing specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that 336 persons recently taste-tested both kinds of milk at the Ag College Open House. Concentrated milk, you know, is whole fresh milk that has most of the water removed.

A little less than half of the 336 persons could not tell the difference between the two milks--that is, they identified the samples wrongly. And Kleinman says most of the other half, who did identify the samples correctly, admitted they were guessing. Most comments were favorable to concentrated milk.

LJN:lw -30-
6-1-51

JUNE RADIO PROGRAMS
W-I-L-L Farm Hour

1951

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Illinois Farmers' Outlook Report (Simerl)
Farmer in the Market Place (Board of Trade)

2 Last Call for 4-H Enrollment (Gaebe)
Fun for Family Gatherings (Beckstrom)
Spray Service Report

4 Legumes and Grass -- Livestock Never Had It So Good! (Hamilton)
What Makes a Good Stand of Soybeans? (Cartter)
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5 Your Pleasure Horse -- Keep Him Healthy (Meginnis)
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7 What Should You Do With Your Cattle? (Snapp)
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8 Report From Dixon Springs
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23 Illinois Delegates to National 4-H Camp (Mynard)
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25 Let's Visit the Agronomy South Farm (Burlison and Sears)
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26 Tracking Down Virus Diseases in Poultry (Hanson)
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28 Regional Conference of Soil Conservation District Boards (Purnell)
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Spray Service Report

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1951

Start Watching for Chinch Bugs Now

URBANA--A reminder to be on the watch for chinch bugs came today from an insect specialist.

H. B. Petty says if the weather is dry in late May, June and July, we should watch grain fields for premature ripening and other signs of chinch bugs. After hatching in grain fields, they move into corn fields during late June and early July. That's the time to stop them with sprays or poison barriers.

Petty, entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey, points out that chinch bugs are threatening this year in a 25-county area bounded roughly by Chicago, Peoria, Mattoon and the Indiana line. They are moderate in Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Henderson, Hancock and McDonough counties.

The pests can cause millions of dollars of loss in a bad year. But much of the loss is needless. Petty urges farmers in threatened areas to watch closely for signs of chinch bugs and to be ready for fast action if needed. Circular 590 gives full details on building creosote and other types of barriers. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser or from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. Spray recommendations for chinch bugs will be announced within 10 days.

LJN:lw
6-4-51

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Here's How to Wean 112 Pigs From 12 Sows

URBANA--Robert Gustafson's hog-raising system near Appleton, Knox county, enabled him to wean 112 pigs from 12 sows this spring.

That's a saving of better than 9 pigs per litter compared with the state average of about 6 1/2 pigs saved per litter.

Dick Carlisle, livestock extension specialist in the Illinois College of Agriculture, says it takes about 5 pigs per litter raised to market age to pay the expenses of raising an average litter. So you can see that Gustafson's system is paying him well.

His system started with the sows right after they were bred. He fed them well during pregnancy--a hand-fed ration of ground oats, alfalfa meal, ear corn and protein supplement.

After the pigs were farrowed in a central hog house, Gustafson hauled them to a new alfalfa—Ladino clover pasture. This is one of the main points of his system--to keep his new pigs always on clean ground where no other pigs have run for the past 3-4 years. This helps considerably in preventing worm infections that slow down gains.

On pasture the pigs were separated into two lots made up of the six older litters and the six younger litters. That stopped the older, larger pigs from taking feed from the smaller, younger ones.

Sows on pasture got a full feed of corn and protein supplement, while the pigs were creep-fed.

Gustafson's pigs are healthy, thrifty and even in size. They're putting on fast, low-cost gains on pasture and should reach the higher priced early-fall market.

LJN:lw
6-4-51

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FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

"Best buys" will come to you each week through September. Lee A. Somers receives this information from reporters in production and marketing areas throughout the state.

The program is designed as a shopping guide to homemakers and others who buy and use fresh fruits and vegetables. It will also serve as a marketing aid to commercial fruit and vegetable growers.

Best Buys This Week--Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

URBANA--Best buys in the fresh fruit and vegetable market from June 4 to 9--considering prices, qualities and supplies--are asparagus, new cabbage, spinach and other greens, radishes, green onions, yellow Bermuda onions from Texas, and strawberries.

To get good-quality strawberries, select those with a bright red color and clean appearance. The caps and stems should have a fresh green look. A darkened, dull look indicates that the berries were picked some time ago and have lost their freshness.

If you do not have to watch your budget too closely, you'll be interested in greenhouse tomatoes and cucumbers and Florida sweet corn.

This information comes from Lee A. Somers, specialist in vegetable crops and garden extension, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Professor Somers bases his summary on special reports from fruit- and vegetable-growing areas throughout the state.

COC:lw
6-4-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1951

Burlison, Soybean Advocate, Honored at Retirement Banquet

URBANA--W. L. Burlison, one of the founders of the multi-million dollar soybean industry, is being honored this evening by about 425 of his friends at a recognition banquet upon his retirement.

Burlison, known widely for his championing of soybeans when the crop was virtually unknown, is retiring next September 1 after 39 years of service to Illinois agriculture. He served 31 years of that time as agronomy department head at the University of Illinois.

On April 1, 1920, Burlison replaced Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, world authority on crops and soils, who had died. Since then Burlison has done a monumental job on many fronts.

He was a prime-mover in changing soybeans from an unknown plant immigrant into the second most important crop in Illinois today.

From 1,000 acres in 1914, acreage rose to around 330,000 in the mid-20's. The 1950 record crop of 94,752,000 bushels came from 3,948,000 acres and was worth more than 200 million dollars.

He has been instrumental in promoting the use of hybrid corn.

He has sought new industrial uses for farm crops.

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He has studied and preached pasture improvement through the years and has been a staunch advocate of the Illinois System of Permanent Soil Fertility and the state-wide Illinois legume-grass program.

He has been administering a department with a budget of close to $500,000, and the 50-odd staff members are working on about 55 experiments to benefit Illinois farmers.

For his full measure of service, Burlison has been rewarded.

In 1927 he received one of the first two honorary Doctor of Agriculture degrees awarded by his alma mater, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

In 1935 after 21 years as Boy Scout leader, he received the Silver Beaver, Scouting's highest award.

In 1936 he was elected Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy, the Society's highest honor. He served as vice president during 1924-26 and president in 1927.

Also in 1936 Burlison was elected to receive the Gold Tablet by graduating seniors at the University. He was chosen as one of 29 faculty members from more than 2,500 who are "most valuable...in and out of the classroom."

In 1947 he received the Distinguished Service plaque "for outstanding service to agriculture" from the Illinois Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.

In 1948 the American Seed Trade Association granted him its service award and life membership.

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In 1949 the Champaign, Illinois, Exchange club honored him with its "Golden Deeds" award.

Burlison, born and raised on a farm, graduated from Oklahoma A. & M. College in 1905 and was assistant professor of agronomy there from 1905 to 1910. He took time out to earn his Master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1908.

From 1910 to 1912 he was associate editor of Northwest Farmstead magazine, Minneapolis, and then returned to Illinois for three years as associate in crop production. In 1915 he earned his Ph.D. degree.

He was class president during his junior and senior years in college, president of the Y.M.C.A., on the football team and delegate to the international Y.M.C.A. conference in 1904.

Burlison wanted to be a physician but somehow chose agronomy. He was offered the editorship of "Farm and Home," a national farm magazine, in 1920 at the same time he was appointed agronomy department head. He chose to work with crops and soils.

The motto now hanging on his office door reads: "There is no limit to the good a man can do if he does not care who gets the credit."

He married a school teacher, Flossy B. Lewis, on May 19, 1909, in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. She was superintendent of city schools and the first county superintendent of public instruction in Washington county, Oklahoma. She was elected to the latter office over a Republican male opponent. Their family includes two boys and two girls.

LJN:lw
6-4-51

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farm
Radio News
IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1951

Don't Give Chickens Run of Farm

URBANA--"Right in their own backyard" is the place for your chickens, says a University of Illinois veterinarian. Letting them have the run of the farm is usually not a paying proposition.

Dr. J. O. Alberts says it's especially important to keep old and young stock separated, since the old birds may pass several diseases on to the young ones. Among such diseases are tuberculosis, infectious coryza, parasitic worms, coccidiosis, cholera and typhoid.

What's more, you can spot signs of disease quicker, and do a better job of checking it, if your chickens are confined so that you can watch them closely.

It's also a good idea to rotate the range during the growing season if possible.

"The result of gambling with livestock diseases is nearly always the same--you lose," Dr. Alberts points out.

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GLM:lw
6-6-51

Here Are Two Ways to Save on Farm Building Costs

URBANA--Two ways to save on farm construction costs were told today by a University of Illinois farm buildings authority.

Keith Hinchcliff suggests having good plans, finished well ahead of building. And he recommends using a cheaper kind of construction if it suits your needs.

Try to look ahead to all possible uses you may have for a building. In that way you can plan for possible future expansion or remodeling in the cheapest and easiest way if you ever want to change.

For example, if you're converting to a grade A milk program, plan ahead for flexibility in the size of your dairy buildings.

You can plan ahead for beef cattle too. In many cases an old granary can be remodeled into a convenient cattle feeding shed with nearby or attached shelter and hay storage. You might also plan hay feeding areas so that hay is supported on the ground. This cuts down the cost of expensive, heavy floor joists. Self-feeders and automatic feed-handling equipment are fine investments too.

On lower cost buildings treated poles can sometimes be used very well in place of foundation and framework, and they will be a lot cheaper. However, poles are best suited to various kinds of sheds and shelters, and not to buildings requiring insulated walls or concrete floor.

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LJN:lw
6-6-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1951

Creep-Fed Pigs Gain About One-Half Pound Daily

URBANA--You can expect an average daily gain of about half a pound for nursing pigs that are creep-fed, according to University of Illinois tests.

R. J. Meade, assistant in animal science, says it's wise to feed baby pigs all the tasty creep ration they want, because the gains made while pigs are small are the cheapest gains you can put on.

Fifty sows and litters were used last fall to test four creep rations. They were hulled oats and pig supplement, dry "synthetic milk," a high-energy broiler ration and a mixed pig starter.

In one test a hulled oats and pig supplement was compared with dry "synthetic milk." The two lots gained equally fast--just over one-half pound daily per pig. However, the "synthetic milk" lot required 7 percent less feed for each 100 pounds of sow and litter gain.

The pig supplement consisted of 48 pounds each of dried skim milk and solvent soybean oil meal (50 percent crude protein), 3 pounds of steamed bone meal and 1 pound of trace mineralized salt.

In another test the same hulled oats—pig starter ration was compared with a high-energy broiler ration and a mixed pig starter. The pigs liked both the pig starter and hulled oats rations better than the high-energy broiler feed.

LJN:lw
6-6-51

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Weed Control Is Most Important Garden Job Now

URBANA--Weed control is your most important garden job after the plants are growing well, and for larger gardens a single-wheel hoe with surface blades is probably the best all-round weed-killing tool.

That's the word from three University of Illinois vegetable garden specialists. B. L. Weaver, W. A. Huelsen and Lee Somers say it's important to just scratch the surface when you cultivate or hoe, because most vegetables have roots that lie near the surface.

Shallow cultivation is recommended about once a week for both planted and unplanted areas, with hand hoeing and weeding as needed to control weeds in the rows.

Cultivation also lets air circulate through the soil. Getting good circulation of air is a more important reason for cultivation than saving moisture. It takes only a thin layer of surface crust to cut off most of the movement of air into the soil.

LJN:lw -30-

Don't Shortchange Pigs on Calcium

URBANA--Pigs need plenty of calcium and it can be pretty expensive to learn this fact by experience.

Dr. G. T. Woods, University of Illinois veterinarian, says one northwestern Illinois farmer recently lost three sows because they were not getting enough calcium. Examination by the local veterinarian showed that one sow had both hind legs broken.

Without plenty of calcium, bones become brittle and the body does not function as it should. Heavily lactating sows and fast-growing shoats often need more calcium than they're getting, even though they're on legume pasture.

You can supply extra calcium by feeding a mixture of equal parts of ground limestone, steamed bone meal and iodized salt. Don't rely on a block of mineralized salt, because pigs usually cannot get enough from a hard block.

GLM:lw -30-
6-6-51

farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1951

More Women Than Ever Before

URBANA--A University of Illinois rural sociologist reports today that the 1950 census showed the largest proportion of females to males ever found in Illinois.

C. L. Folse says the proportion of men for every 100 women dropped from 100 in 1940 to 96 in 1950.

However, in 1850 this proportion was much different. Then there were 111 males for every 100 females. Since 1910 the number of females in the state's population has been going up steadily.

But on Illinois farms there still is a surplus of males. On farms there are now 115 men for every 100 women.

Another major change since 1940 is the 53 percent increase in the total Illinois birth rate. The increase was only 23 percent for farm families, but farm families are still largest of any group--city, small town or farm. Farm families averaged 4 persons per household.

Total Illinois population on April 1, 1950, was 8,712,000 persons, with 22 percent of this number counted as rural. Among the 1,951,000 rural folk, 855,000 were actually living on farms and the rest in small towns.

LJN:lw
6-8-51

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Pinkeye in Cattle May Be Costly

URBANA--Although pinkeye in cattle is seldom fatal, it can put a dent in your profits if you do not halt it.

That's the warning today from Dr. P. B. Barto, in the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. He says that, although the exact cause of pinkeye isn't known, there are two facts to remember about it: First, it is infectious and can spread in a herd. Second, irritation or injuries to the eyes seem to make animals more susceptible.

It's important to halt pinkeye before it becomes serious. So watch for these symptoms:

A flow of tears, which may become mixed with pus and blood, often stains the animal's face.

Affected animals try to avoid bright light by keeping their eyes closed. Their eyelids are swollen and hot to the touch.

If you suspect pinkeye, separate sick animals from those that are not yet affected. Put them in dark quarters and call your veterinarian. Permanent damage to cattle's eyes can be avoided by early treatment.

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URBANA--Federal farm economists say that farmers throughout the country are now carrying about the highest short-term debt load they've ever had--about $6 billion in January 1951. It's even just a shade larger than the long-time farm mortgage debt. This comparison will probably continue because machinery, equipment and livestock--which require short-term credit--are taking an increasingly larger share of total farm investment.

LJN:lw
6-8-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1951

Check Your Results if You Treated Seed With Liquid Fertilizer

URBANA--Farmers were urged today to check their results closely if they treated their corn or small grain seed with liquid fertilizer before planting it this spring.

C. M. Linsley, University of Illinois agronomist, says he recommends watching results closely, because tests for the 1950 season at several midwestern experiment stations showed that there was no increase in yield for treating seed with liquid fertilizers.

At the Ohio station treating the seed did not boost yields of corn, oats or soybeans. Other states reported similar results. These are only one year's results, but they're not encouraging.

One of the common fertilizers used was a 5-10-5. The recommendation was to mix one gallon of liquid fertilizer with one gallon of water and sprinkle this mixture on 6 bushels of seed.

Linsley says 12 gallons of liquid 5-10-5 would treat seed corn for over 400 acres. So this would add the same amount of plant food as 100 pounds of dry 5-10-5 spread over 400 acres--which is pretty light.

D. L. Mulvaney, L. B. Miller and A. L. Lang, Illinois soils men, treated some wheat seed last fall with 5-10-5 liquid fertilizer, and those results should be available after harvest this summer.

LJN:lw
6-8-51

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8th Grader Tells What He Learned at Legume-Grass Show

URBANA--Neal R. Turley, 8th grader in the Potts school near Greenville in Bond county, certainly learned a lot when he visited the legume-grass show of the Illinois College of Agriculture this winter with his classmates.

Their teacher, Miss Cleda Miller, took them as part of their study of soil conservation. That trip, incidentally, helped her win a $25 government bond as county winner in the soil conservation scrap-book contest sponsored by the county soil conservation district.

Here are parts of Neal's write-up of his visit: "One acre of (good legume) pasture will save 13 bushels of corn and 1,200 pounds of protein supplements (in raising hogs). One acre of good pasture will produce 300 pounds of beef.

"Good hay is cut early, is properly cured, has lots of leaves and has few weeds.... You can save the following amounts of feed by using one good acre of pasture: 685 pounds of grain, 2,017 pounds of hay and 3,739 pounds of silage....

"With no legumes you get 48 bushels of corn. With legumes you get 78 bushels of corn. This was at Brownstown (soil experiment field in Fayette county)....

"(Another exhibit) showed a (model) farm when bought in 1934. Then it was starting to be rundown and little ditches were starting in it. Then it showed what it looks like today. He built grass waterways and used terraces. He practiced strip cropping and contour farming. He rotated and in his rotation worked in hays and legumes. This is paying for itself and the land will be a lot better for the next person and he will try to do the same too."

Neal also learned lots about soil testing, improved pastures, machinery for grassland farming and the soil-saving effects of legumes.

LJN:lw
6-8-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1951

Learn Facts Before Vaccinating for Fowl Pox

URBANA--Weigh the facts before deciding to vaccinate your flock against fowl pox, warns a University of Illinois veterinarian.

Dr. J. O. Alberts says there are two things to consider before you decide to vaccinate:

It isn't necessary to have your flock vaccinated unless you have had fowl pox on your farm recently or there's a chance it may spread from a neighboring farm.

If you decide to vaccinate, include all birds on the farm. If some birds are left unvaccinated, they may get the disease from the vaccinated ones.

To get the best results from vaccination, be sure the birds are healthy. Vaccinate them after they're 8 to 12 weeks old, but at least two months before they start to lay. It's also important to wait at least two weeks before using any other live-virus vaccine, such as Newcastle disease vaccine.

Pigeon pox vaccine doesn't give such long-lasting immunity, Dr. Alberts says, but the reaction is less severe. It can be used to give temporary protection when fowl pox threatens to strike an unvaccinated laying flock.

GLM:ss
6-11-51

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Top-Quality Hay Worth $70 an Acre More in Feed Value

URBANA--Making top-quality hay this summer can be worth as much as $70 an acre more in feed value.

J. C. Cash, University of Illinois dairyman, bases that statement on a University of Wisconsin report. The Wisconsin study shows that you lose feed value equal to 1,100 pounds of linseed meal and 700 pounds of corn and cob meal by making hay with only 30 percent leaves instead of 57 percent leaves.

At today's prices that's losing $70 worth of feed an acre.

Cash says if someone stole $70 worth of feed we'd probably call the shriff right away. Yet too many of us are cheating ourselves each year out of lots of good feed value by making poor-quality hay.

Three extension men judged 900 samples of hay last winter during 32 county legume-grass shows. They found that four out of five entries were allowed to get too dry in the field. This shatters the leaves and lowers feed value considerably.

Here are four tips on making top-quality hay:

1. Check long-range weather forecasts.

2. Cut only what you can cure and store quickly.

3. Do a limited amount of wilting and curing in the windrow to save leaves and green color.

4. Dry to safe moisture content to avoid moldy hay and barn fires. Safe moisture without mow-curing is 15 percent for chopped hay, 20 percent for loose hay and 25 percent for baled hay. For even better hay, use a hay-crusher, mow-curing system or both.

LJN:ss
6-11-51

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

"Best buys" will come to you each week through September. Lee A. Somers receives this information from reporters in production and marketing areas throughout the state.

The program is designed as a shopping guide to homemakers and others who buy and use fresh fruits and vegetables. It will also serve as a marketing aid to commercial fruit and vegetable growers.

Best Buys This Week--Fresh Vegetables

URBANA--Best buys in the fresh fruit and vegetable market from June 11 to 16--considering prices, qualities and supplies--are asparagus, lettuce, cabbage, spinach and other greens, Florida celery, Texas onions, green onions and radishes.

Good quality asparagus is brittle, with close, compact tips. Don't select asparagus that has limp stems or spreading tips.

If you don't have to watch your budget too closely, you'll be interested in cucumbers and tomatoes.

This information comes from Lee A. Somers, specialist in vegetable crops and garden extension, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Professor Somers bases his summary on special reports from fruit- and vegetable-growing areas throughout the state.

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COC:ss
6-11-51

farm
Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1951

Danforth 4-H Awards to White, Will County Youths

URBANA--Lorna Springer, 21, Springerton, White county, and Maurice Soucie, 21, Peotone, Will county, have been named the Illinois winners of Danforth 4-H scholarships this year.

They will attend the American Youth Foundation leadership training camp near Shelby, Michigan, for two weeks this summer--Lorna from July 30 to August 12 and Maurice from August 13 to 26.

Miss Anna Searl, state girls' 4-H leader, says Lorna has been a 4-H Club member for 10 years. She has just finished her junior year in home economics at the University of Illinois. She has held all 4-H offices in her local club and has served six years as junior leader. One year she was leader of two clubs in her community.

And because of her outstanding 4-H clothing record, she attended National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in 1948.

Among her campus activities, Lorna is women's editor of the Illini Rural Observer, student newspaper; president of 4-H House; vice president of Phi Upsilon Omicron, home economics professional honorary society; and member of Torch, Shorter Board and Alpha Chron, activities honoraries.

(more)

Danforth Awards -- add 1

E. I. Pilchard, state boys' 4-H leader, says that Maurice Soucie graduated from high school in 1948 and has been farming since then. During his six years in 4-H work, he has served as club secretary and president and county 4-H federation reporter.

Maurice also won triple honors in 1949, when he was named winner of the $1,000 Ruhm Phosphate company essay contest, received the American Farmer degree (highest award in FFA work) and was chosen an Illinois delegate to National 4-H Club Congress.

LJN:ss
6-11-51

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Illinois Rural "Know-How" Spreading Over World

URBANA -Illinois "know-how" on rural problems spread to seven countries during May, when seven foreigners visited with Illinois College of Agriculture staff men to discuss mutual problems.

R. C. Ross, in charge of foreign visitors to the campus, says the visitors, all men, came from Scotland, Wales, Turkey, Denmark, France, Belgium and Germany. Their visits ranged all the way from a week or less to four months.

The seven visitors learned what we know in Illinois about such varied problems as X-disease in cattle, getting economic information to farmers, developing a rural youth program, use of fertilizers, and high-temperature, short-time pasteurization of milk.

In addition, there are 10 foreign young farmers working on various Illinois farms to learn American agriculture at first hand. Five come from Sweden, four from France and one from Italy.

Ross says both programs are part of the government's Point 4 and ECA projects to help friendly nations help themselves.

LJN:ss
6-11-51

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1951

Range Shelter Can Be Used Several Ways

URBANA--Your range shelter for growing chicks can work for you in several other ways during the year.

Sam Ridlen, University of Illinois poultry specialist, said today you can use a range shelter as a brooder house, as a sun porch alongside the brooder house, as a pen for young cockerels or for a laying house, even during winter.

Range shelters have increased considerably on Illinois farms, reports Ridlen, but many more are still needed. They're especially valuable during hot weather. Chicks can roost there comfortably at night because the wire-covered sides allow free air movement. The shelters also serve as shade during the day.

Some folks feel that a range shelter is not worth the investment for the short time it's used. But an all-purpose poultry shelter can be converted into a brooder house for 300-350 chicks or a laying house for 30 hens just by putting panels on the sides.

If you'd rather, you can use the shelter as is to hold 60-75 cockerels. Or set the shelter next to the brooder house in early spring and use it as a sun porch. It will increase floor space and the birds can be hardened off early.

Circular 552, free from your farm adviser or College of Agriculture, tells how to build the all-purpose poultry shelter.

LJN:lw
6-13-51

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Beware of Lead Paint Poisoning in Cattle

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian today urged farmers to keep their cattle away from freshly painted buildings and equipment. Just a little paint containing lead can kill cattle.

Dr. P. D. Beamer says young calves are especially susceptible to lead poisoning. Some of them have died from lead poisoning after licking or chewing surfaces where old paint is peeling. So it's particularly important to keep calves away from fresh paint.

Lead irritates the lining of the stomach and intestines and damages the liver. After the lead is absorbed into the bloodstream, the animal's brain may be affected. Untreated animals may die within a few days.

Prompt treatment is sometimes successful, so watch for these symptoms of acute lead poisoning: slobbering, choking and symptoms similar to those of colic. Trembling, champing the jaws and walking in circles or into obstacles usually means that the brain has been affected.

A dose of Epsom salts will help stop absorption of lead into the bloodstream, but call your veterinarian for further treatment.

Cattle that get small quantities of lead over a period of time may suffer chronic lead poisoning. They lose their appetites and condition, and milk production drops.

Dr. Beamer suggests that nonlead paint be used wherever possible, especially in pens and on stanchions. If you must use lead paint, keep cattle away from freshly painted surfaces and discarded paint buckets.

GLM:lw
6-13-51

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for dailies

Farm News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1951

High Crop Yields Boost Farm Income Greatly

URBANA--High crop yields, a large hog business and efficiency with livestock are three big reasons why one group of Illinois farms earned $3,740 more each year than a similar group.

M. L. Mosher, retired University of Illinois farm management specialist, learned these reasons for higher earnings after studying 240 north-central Illinois farms which had detailed records for the 10 years 1936-45. He divided them into 72 high-earning and 72 low-earning farms according to net earnings for each $100 charged for use of land, labor and capital (omitting the middle group).

The 72 high-earning farms averaged $3,740 larger net farm earnings each year than the 72 low-earning farms.

Mosher found that crop yields accounted for $1,030 of this difference, and number of hogs and livestock efficiency each accounted for $425 more. Lower labor costs represented $385 of the extra income on the high-earning farms, while selling prices, crop system, machinery costs, amount of livestock and building costs together accounted for $655 of the difference. About $500 of the difference could not be located.

Mosher says the effect of high crop yields in raising farm income emphasizes the importance of good soil care and crop rotations.

LJN:lw
6-13-51

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Here's How to Find Chiggers

URBANA--Here's a neat way to locate chigger-infested spots, especially on lawns.

Insect specialist H. B. Petty says just hold a black sheet of paper edgewise on the ground. If you see several yellow to pink specks moving upward on the black surface, you've located the pests.

Petty is with the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey. He says you cannot see chiggers on your skin, but you can certainly feel the itching they cause. He recommends the new mosquito repellents containing dimethyl phthalate as protection against chiggers.

To control chiggers in lawns, use chlordane or toxaphene at the rate of 2 pounds an acre. This dosage lasts for 1-2 months. One pint of the 45 percent emulsion concentrate in 5-10 gallons of water should cover 10,000 square feet of lawn area.

LJN:lw -30-

Sheep Breeders Meet Sunday, June 24

URBANA--The Illinois Purebred Sheep Breeders' association will hold its annual field day Sunday, June 24, at the Everett Glasgow farm next to Allerton Park near Monticello in Piatt county.

U. S. "Up" Garrigus, association secretary and College of Agriculture sheep specialist, says the program runs from 10:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. standard time. On the program are a judging contest with prizes, demonstrations of shearing and hoof trimming, and talks on care of wool and selection of foundation stock for a purebred flock.

LJN:lw -30-
6-13-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1951

Soil Scientist Will Head Agronomy

When Dr. W. L. Burlison retires on September 1 as head of the department of agronomy at the University of Illinois, his place will be taken by a young soil scientist from Cornell University.

Dr. M. B. Russell, 37, professor of soil physics at Cornell, was approved last week by the University's Board of Trustees to head the agronomy work in the College of Agriculture. Dean H. P. Rusk of the college paid tribute to the new head as "one of the really outstanding men in the field of agronomy."

A native of Michigan, Dr. Russell graduated from Michigan State College in 1936. He received his M.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1937 and his Ph.D. degree from there in 1939. He served as instructor, assistant professor and associate professor on the Iowa State College agronomy staff from 1939 until 1945, when he went to Cornell.

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HR:lw
6-15-51

Insulate Farm Homes for Summer Comfort

One way to get cooler upstairs sleeping rooms in summer is to insulate your attic or roof.

K. H. Hinchcliff, extension agricultural engineer at the Illinois College of Agriculture, says that insulation in the ceiling is more effective for summer comfort than insulation in the walls. Test houses show that ceiling insulation can reduce room temperatures 3.5 to 4 degrees during the hottest part of the day.

You will have to understand the particular problems involved in your house to know what kind of insulation will work best for you. If your house is only one story instead of two, or if you do not have an attic, you may need a different type of insulation.

In some houses and locations, reflecting-type insulation is especially effective in providing more comfort in summer. It does not absorb and hold heat and therefore cools off quickly after sundown.

If you use absorptive types of ceiling insulation, you should always have a water-proof layer or vapor barrier under them. Doing so will reduce your attic moisture problems next winter.

Good attic ventilation will also help to keep house temperatures down in summer. A good rule for figuring the amount of ventilation you will need is to provide at least one square inch of ventilation area for each square foot of attic floor. Locate the openings at the opposite ends of the attic. Openings to the attic space can also be located under the eaves.

RAJ:lw
6-15-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1951

DDT Worth $15 Million in Corn Borer Control

URBANA--DDT sprays to control corn borers have been worth $15 million in extra yields to Illinois farmers from 1948 to 1950.

In making this estimate today, G. C. Decker emphasizes the need for and value of insecticide treatments in controlling insect pests on feed and food crops. Decker is entomologist in the Illinois College of Agriculture and Illinois Natural History Survey.

During the past three years nearly two million acres of corn have been sprayed for borer control. The result has been increased yields valued at $15 million.

In addition, in 1948 Illinois farmers sprayed 500,000 acres of farm land to control grasshoppers and protected crops valued at $7 million. This was mostly airplane spraying with chlordane.

About 55,000 acres of legumes are treated each year also.

And every year we must treat most of our fruits and vegetables to control many insects and diseases, or the crops would not be fit to market.

Decker says these are only a few examples of the necessary and effective use of chemicals on crops. They're all fairly new--less than five years old.

LJN:lw
6-15-51

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Chicago Farmers Club Sees Research at Urbana

URBANA--More than 100 members of the Chicago Farmers club will leave their city desks tomorrow to get a first-hand look at agricultural research. The group will review some of the top experimental projects under way at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

The club, composed of leaders in business and industry who have a special interest in agriculture, will see demonstrations ranging from "cow-to-cooler" milking systems to aircraft spraying and dusting.

College of Agriculture scientists will bring out some of their most dramatic experiments to show the visitors. Much of the information to be presented has immediate and practical value in crop and livestock production. Many of the men can be expected to put the ideas to work on the farms they own.

A highlight of the tour will be a stop at the Morrow Plots, oldest soil experiment field in the United States, where the group will see the damaging effects of continuous corn cropping and the benefits of crop rotation and soil improvement.

The club members will also see a special showing of the legume-grass caravan exhibit which toured the state and was seen by 9,000 Illinois farmers last winter.

Chicago Farmers club members keep up to date on research progress in agriculture by visiting a midwest land-grant college or university each summer. Their last visit to the University of Illinois was in 1946.

JM:lw
6-15-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1951

Lomasney Aids in Fruit, Vegetable Marketing

URBANA--William F. Lomasney has been added to the Extension Service staff of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture as specialist in fruit and vegetable marketing.

W. G. Kammlade, associate director of the Extension Service, in announcing the appointment said that Lomasney would help in the efforts to provide higher quality products for consumers.

He will work closely with chain stores, independent retailers and other trade outlets in a program of retailer education in handling and selling fresh produce.

To promote this educational program, the specialist will demonstrate better display, handling and sales methods to retailers. The first school in the series for retailers is scheduled for McLean county in July. The enrollees will also study the relation of producers to market agencies.

Cooperating in the program with the Extension Service are such producer groups as the Illinois State Horticultural Society, Illinois Vegetable Growers association, Illinois Fruit Council and others.

Lomasney previously had two years' experience in this type of work at Rhode Island State college, where he was graduated in 1948.

RAJ:mm
6/18/51

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FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1951

Deadline for University Scholarships July 1

URBANA--Get your application in for a 1951 scholarship to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture by July 1.

Assistant Dean C. D. Smith of the college reminds all prospective freshman students in agriculture and home economics that July 1 is the deadline for the fall semester.

You can get application forms from his office. Just send a card or letter to 104 Mumford Hall, Urbana, right away and ask for one.

One scholarship for each student at one time is generally the rule. However, you can apply for as many different scholarships as you wish, provided you meet the eligibility requirements. One application blank will cover all scholarships if you so specify. No examination is required.

In order to be eligible, students must rank in the upper half of their high school graduating class.

Sears Roebuck scholarships for $200 are available in both agriculture and home economics. They are awarded on the basis of financial need, high school scholarship and other records that show promise of superior attainment. It is possible for very outstanding students to extend these awards through the sophomore and junior years.

Three agriculture and three home economics scholarships of $200 each are sponsored by the Kroger company. One scholarship for $400, sponsored by the National Association of Thoroughbred Breeders, Lexington, Kentucky, is available for active members of the Future Farmers of America. The basis for these awards is the same as for the Sears scholarships.

RAJ:mm
6/18/51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1951

Many Farmers Aiding Spread of Brucellosis

URBANA--"Brucellosis will continue to spread from herd to herd as long as farmers are willing to buy untested stock."

This prediction came today from Dr. H. S. Bryan, University of Illinois veterinarian. He believes that the laws regulating the sale of livestock can't be enforced without farmers' help.

Oddly enough, these laws are for the protection of farmers. Then why don't they cooperate? Dr. Bryan thinks these are some of the reasons:

Many farmers don't realize the danger of buying brucellosis when they make additions to their herds.

Some livestock men feel that blood-testing is "too much bother."

Often the farmer is told that the stock he is buying has been tested and found negative to brucellosis when it isn't so. He should insist on seeing the blood-test certificate and checking it with the tattoo number on the animal.

"Buying disease may sound like a foolish thing to do, but that's exactly what many farmers do by purchasing breeding stock that isn't brucellosis-free." Dr. Bryan says.

GLM:mm
6/18/51

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1951

4-H'ers Active in Summer Programs

URBANA--4-H Club members in Illinois again this year are learning how to use electricity efficiently on their farms.

Two other activities they are taking part in include how to prevent farm accidents and how to protect their own and their families' health.

Special recognition will be given to those who submit the best reports of their accomplishments, say Miss Anna Searl and E. I. Pilchard, state leaders of home economics and agricultural 4-H Club work respectively.

County winners in the 4-H farm and home electric program are given merit ribbons by Westinghouse Educational Foundation. In 4-H safety, General Motors Corporation provides medals of honor. In the 4-H health program, attractive certificates are presented to four clubs in each county by the Kellogg company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

State winners in the 4-H electric and safety programs receive $50 U. S. savings bonds. If they are chosen as official delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress, they will receive trips to Chicago. In the 4-H health program, the ten clubs in the state reporting the best group program of health improvement each receive $20 for health education.

National awards are $300 college scholarships for six selected state winners in 4-H electric and eight in the safety program. In the 4-H health program a $100 U. S. savings bond is awarded to each member of the blue award group, to be used by the winners to start a fund for protecting and maintaining their personal health.

Last year's state winners in Illinois were Gordon H. Schroeder, Bloomington, in 4-H farm and home electric, and Velma Riley, Griggsville, in 4-H safety.

RAJ:mm
6/18/51

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farm Radio News

ERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1951

Rural Health Workshop June 28-30

URBANA--Illinois rural folks are doing something about their health problems.

About 100 persons are expected at the Rural Health workshop to be held June 28-30 at Allerton Park near Monticello in Piatt county. The conference is sponsored by the Illinois Rural Life conference, says D. E. Lindstrom, conference secretary and University of Illinois rural sociologist.

The group will consider problems of animal-human disease relationships, health of old people, mental health, accident prevention and protection of public health. They'll hear about needs in rural areas in connection with these five problems and will then divide into smaller groups to work out a practical program to solve each problem.

Church groups, farm organizations, health officials, farm and home advisers, and individuals are among those attending. Lindstrom urges those who live near by to drive back and forth each day. There are only about 40 accommodations available for overnight visitors.

The conference opens Thursday, June 28, with dinner and a talk on "Rural Health and Civilian Defense" by Dr. Roland R. Cross, director of Illinois Department of Health.

LJN:lw
6-20-51

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Plan Suggested for Father-Son-in-Law Partnership

URBANA--One way for father and son-in-law to set up a partnership agreement is to follow plan 3 in Circular 587 from the Illinois College of Agriculture.

J. B. Cunningham, farm tenancy specialist, recommended this plan in replying to a letter from a central Illinois farmer. It works this way:

The son-in-law contributes half the operating capital, his own labor and his share of the management. Each party is paid for his contributions in a year-end settlement on a cash income and expense basis. Change in inventory is considered only in final settlement.

These two men together operate a 300-acre livestock farm with purebred hogs and beef cattle. They are sharing the cost of a new house and the older man owns all the farm equipment.

The son-in-law may be reluctant to go into debt to provide half the operating capital, while the father-in-law may hesitate about taking a note for that much from his son-in-law. But Cunningham sees no need for such hesitation if the farm is run efficiently and if both men are sure they can work together. And, he points out, since both men are paying for the house, it looks as if they expect to continue to operate jointly for a long time.

The senior member might sell the younger man a half interest in the machinery at depreciated values, in breeding cattle at conservative values, and in hogs, feed and grain at market values.

You can get a free copy of Circular 587, Father-Son Business Agreements, from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture.

LJN:lw
6-20-51

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farm
Radio News
VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1951

Good Management Makes Money for This Farmer

URBANA--If you have any doubts about the value of good management in checking mastitis, listen to the experience of one northern Illinois dairyman.

Dr. G. T. Woods, of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, reports that the 1950 production of this farmer's herd topped that of all others in the DHIA in Illinois. A few years ago, however, he was almost ready to sell the herd for slaughter because of mastitis.

Instead of selling the herd, he sold himself on good management to prevent the spread of mastitis. Once drugs had halted the infection, good management took over. This included using the right milking technique, checking each cow's milk daily with a strip cup, removing obstacles that might injure the cow's udders, and milking infected cows last and by hand.

Dr. Woods says you may not be able to duplicate this farmer's production record, but you can whip mastitis in the same way that he did. Write to the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, for folders explaining these dollar-making practices.

GLM:lw
6-20-51

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Young Sudan Grass Dangerous to Cattle

URBANA--Putting your cattle on Sudan grass pasture too soon may cost you several animals, so be sure to wait until the danger of hydrocyanic acid poisoning is past.

Dr. R. P. Link, University of Illinois veterinarian, says one bite of young Sudan grass often contains enough poison to kill a cow. Wait until the grass is at least 1 1/2 to 2 feet high: as it matures, it becomes less dangerous.

Lush, second-growth Sudan grass is especially dangerous. Also, Sudan grass that has been stunted by drought or trampling may contain large amounts of hydrocyanic acid.

Watch for rapid, shallow breathing and a staggering gait, Dr. Link says. Early treatment is usually successful, but the poison works so fast that animals may be dead before you notice the symptoms.

GLM:lw -30-

Corn Yields Tripled Due to Soil Care, Good Rotation

URBANA--A 3-to-1 difference in corn yields on the Morrow plots at the University of Illinois has been due to a sound crop rotation, including legumes, and soil treatment.

Soils specialist F. C. Bauer says three rotations are followed: corn every year, corn-oats, and a 3-year corn-oats-clover rotation. One-half of each plot receives manure, lime and phosphate.

Since 1904 the average corn yield on the untreated plot in corn every year was only 24 bushels an acre. The treated plot in corn-oats-clover averaged 74 bushels an acre for the same period.

LJN:lw -30-
6-20-51

farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1951

Tips Given on Training Calves for Show Ring

URBANA--One of the most important details for 4-H and FFA members to remember in showing dairy calves at the fair is to teach their animals to lead well, to walk slowly, with an even gait, and to stop in position when halted.

E. E. Ormiston, University of Illinois dairyman, says the time to train calves is while exercising or leading them to water. It takes only a few minutes a day for the usual 6-8 weeks' fitting period to train a calf or cow for the show ring.

Lead the animal as it will be on show day--head up, short steps and even gait. Then, after a few lessons, stop your animal and pose it. This will teach it to halt naturally in a good position. At the halter control the animal from the lead strap only. A well-trained animal does not require pushing, stepping on toes, and shoving about to get it into position.

Ormiston says it takes some effort and patience to train an animal, but there is little use in showing one without good training.

LJN:lw
6-22-51

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No Race 7 of Stem Rust of Oats Expected in Illinois This Year

URBANA--There is sure to be no race 7 of stem rust of oats in Illinois this year unless something entirely unforeseen happens.

This forecast was made today by W. M. Bever, federal plant disease specialist at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

So far this season there has been no reports of race 7 of stem rust in Illinois, according to a weekly federal report of plant disease conditions received by Bever. The only place where the disease has been found is three small areas in Texas where oats are now pretty well matured.

Bever adds that G. H. Boewe, in the Illinois Natural History Survey, and R. W. Bills, federal leader of barberry eradication work in Illinois, have both found no race 7 in the state this year.

The fact that no trace of the disease has been found so far means that there is no source of infection. Even if we had warm, moist weather that favors build-up of the disease, that would make no difference.

Bever explains that farmers were worried this spring about possible damage from race 7 because it was found on oats for the first time in Illinois last year. Most of the common oat varieties are susceptible, including all Clinton varieties. Only Marion, Andrew, Ajax, Eaton, and Missouri 0-200 are highly resistant.

The unusually severe winter killed off the race 7 found in the state last year and greatly set back the disease in winter-oat-growing states to the south.

LJN:lw
6-22-51

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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1951

Contact Is Cause of Undulant Fever

URBANA--"Is my family absolutely safe from undulant fever if the milk from our cow is pasteurized before we use it?"

"No," says Dr. H. S. Bryan of the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine. So long as there are brucellosis-infected animals on the farm, there is danger that someone will get undulant fever by contacting these animals. Contact with infected animals is probably as important a cause of undulant fever as drinking contaminated milk.

Also, pasteurization must be done properly to kill all Brucella germs. Milk must be heated and held at 142-145° F. for 30 minutes.

Dr. Bryan says it's much easier to replace an infected cow with a healthy one than to try to replace the health of an undulant fever victim.

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GLM:lw
6-22-51

Adding Organic Matter Does Most to Boost Crop Yields

URBANA--Adding organic matter to your soil, either as manure or crop residues, is the most effective way to increase crop yields.

So declares A. L. Lang, University of Illinois soils specialist. He has figured the value of extra yields for 1946-49 at 20 soil experiment fields where treatments have been standard. Values were figured from current prices received each year at the farm.

Lang's comparisons showed that limestone paid more per dollar invested than any other single plant food. On the 20 fields it averaged $15.01 an acre in value of larger crops grown.

On fields with a grain system of farming, limestone, rock phosphate and potash combined have returned an average of $28.52 an acre annually for the past four years. Lang says the annual acre cost of the treatment was about $4.50. So the annual return per dollar invested in these three plant foods has been more than $6.00.

On all 20 fields extra income from the three plant foods together ranged from $5.71 to $47.54 an acre. At the Carlinville, Lebanon, Ewing, Newton, Oblong, Toledo, Enfield, Raleigh, Sparta and Elizabethtown fields, the lime-phosphate-potash treatment was worth $32 an acre or more.

In all fields with a livestock system of farming, limestone and rock phosphate have returned $17.75 an acre each year when applied in addition to manure.

LJN:lw
6-22-51

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farm
Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1951

Open House Visitors to See 20 Interesting Projects

URBANA--Nearly 20 eye-opening visits to research projects are scheduled for visitors to Open House at the Illinois College of Agriculture tomorrow, Friday, June 29.

C. D. Smith, assistant dean, says campus tours will start from the Morrow plots, just north of Mumford Hall, at 15-minute intervals between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m. DST and will end by 3:30 p.m. Everyone is invited.

At the agronomy farm you can see various pasture mixtures containing Ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, and brome: small grain varieties; methods of seeding hay crops; and contour farming plots.

Farm machinery displays include a new 3-bottom mounted plow, spraying equipment, a butane tractor and grain dryers.

At the purebred dairy barns you can see a pipeline milker, grass silage tests and the new bull and calf barns.

At the swine farm you can see the new concrete feeding floor and tests on antibiotics, high- and low-protein corn and a comparison of soybean meal with meat and bone scrap.

And at the poultry farm, specialists will explain the feeding and breeding work.

LJN:lw
6-25-51

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New Circular Gives 5-Step Plan for Transferring Farms Within Family

URBANA--A 5-step plan to avoid the pitfalls of family farm transfers is suggested in a new circular from the Illinois College of Agriculture. It's Circular 680, Family Farm-Transfer Arrangements.

C. L. Stewart, Illinois land economist, points out that some of our most serious farm ownership problems grow out of transferring farms within families from one generation to the next. In fact, it is not always wise to keep the farm in the family. Here is a good course for parents to follow in planning and making a transfer within the family:

(1) Have an early discussion with the entire family to see whether they want to keep the farm, (2) decide how and when it's best to make the transfer, (3) consult with the family member who would like to own and operate the farm, (4) make the transfer at a negotiated price in line with the purposes of the family and (5) consult a lawyer and have him put the plan into written, legal form.

Circular 680 explains the advantages, drawbacks and methods of transferring farms within the family by laws of descent, wills, sale or contract, gift or incorporation.

Some compromises are necessary in working out a farm-transfer within the family. But such a plan may be better for both parents and son than some other arrangement.

Circular 680 was written jointly by a committee from 13 north-central states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture which studied family farm transfers. You can get a free copy from your farm adviser or the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

LJN:lw
6-25-51

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farm Radio News

IVERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1951

Frenchman Sees Easier Farm Work Methods on Illinois Farms

URBANA--A French agricultural engineer who visited several Illinois farms recently has found three reasons why American farmers produce so much.

The visitor was Henri Breton, head engineer at France's Institute of Farm Work Simplification. He believes America's large farm output comes from efficient use of labor and machinery, simplified farm buildings and quick acceptance of improved methods.

Breton was impressed with the use being made of hay crushers and mow-curing systems, field choppers, milking parlors, automatic feed grinders and barn cleaners. He told Illinois College of Agriculture men that French farmers were anxious to try methods found successful on American farms.

Breton also noted major differences between French and American barns. In France, barns are made of heavy stone or brick. They last for hundreds of years, but are almost impossible to remodel to fit in with new farming methods.

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American barns, on the other hand, are built for easy remodeling and can generally be shifted rather easily from beef to dairy production or some other enterprise.

Breton is in this country to see our attempts at farm work simplification. He is sponsored by the ECA to study methods that might be used on French farms.

LJN:lw

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Parasitologist Indicts Earthworms

URBANA--The lowly earthworm--long respected for his work in aerating the soil--got a black eye today from a University of Illinois parasitologist.

Dr. N. D. Levine, in the College of Veterinary Medicine, says earthworms play a part in infecting hogs with lungworms. They eat lungworm eggs which are found in pigs' droppings; the eggs develop into infective larvae, which become adult lungworms after the pigs eat the earthworms.

These lungworms get to the hog's lungs via the bloodstream; and once they reach their destination, they can't be removed. They cause many pigs to be unthrifty, and they even kill some heavily infested animals. Lungworms are believed to carry swine influenza too.

Dr. Levine suggests three steps to keep pigs from eating earthworms:

1. Ring the pigs so that they can't root for earthworms.
2. Avoid using moist pastures which have many earthworms.
3. Keep pigs off pasture right after rain when the earthworms crawl out of the ground.

Rotating pasture areas frequently also helps control lungworms.

GLM:lw
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farm Radio News

VERSITY OF ILLINOIS · COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE · EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1951

Sanitation and Isolation Keys to Halting Swine Dysentery

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian says sanitation and isolation are the keys to preventing swine dysentery.

Dr. G. T. Woods warns farmers that losses from swine dysentery can run up to 60 percent or more in young pigs. Those that recover are usually stunted and unthrifty. To lessen the chance that this disease will rob you of profits, here are two suggestions:

Keep lots and pens clean and well drained. Most cases of swine dysentery occur on farms where sanitation is neglected.

Isolate newly purchased animals for at least 3 weeks. Sales barns and yards are believed to be important sources of infection.

Swine dysentery is caused by a germ, Vibrio coli. The most easily recognized symptom of the disease is bloody diarrhea, which often contains shreds of tissue from the large intestine.

If you suspect swine dysentery, isolation may help you check its spread. Separate sick animals from apparently healthy ones, and call your veterinarian. Baciferm (a crude form of bacitracin) mixed with feed has given good results in some outbreaks.

Dr. Woods believes that hogs that recover should be sold for slaughter, since they may carry the disease.

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Illinois Dairymen Must Guard Grade A Markets

URBANA--A University of Illinois veterinarian warns dairymen that they may lose their Grade A milk markets unless they start controlling brucellosis now.

Dr. H. S. Bryan reminds farmers that Illinois' Grade A milk law takes effect on January 1, 1955. After that date all Grade A milk in Illinois must come from herds that are free from brucellosis or are enrolled in an "officially recognized eradication plan."

The only such plan is the State Department of Agriculture's Plan A, which requires that you test your herd and slaughter all reactors. Many dairymen cannot afford to do this, especially if valuable bloodlines are involved.

If Illinois dairymen can't comply with the law, they may lose their markets to farmers in other areas who can meet the law's provisions. This happened in 1926, when Chicago ruled that its Grade A milk must come from tested, TB-free cows. Dairymen from other areas, who had TB-free herds, gained control of much of the Chicago market.

The solution is to start on one of the three plans now. With either Plan B or C, you can raise your own clean replacements and dispose of reactors gradually. Dr. Bryan says the sooner you start controlling brucellosis, the less it will cost you to whip it.

For more information on these plans. ask your farm adviser for Circulars 544 and 573. If he doesn't have them, write to the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana. One of the three plans is tailor-made for your herd.

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ILLINOIS FARM CALENDAR

Piatt County -- 4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp - 4-H Memorial Camp, Monticello, Illinois - Monday through Saturday, July 2-7...Sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service and the Federal Cartridge Corporation.

To teach wildlife conservation to Illinois 4-H members. Counties delegate an agriculture club member who has exhibited some wildlife conservation.

Pope County -- Annual Sale of Purebred Sheep - Dixon Springs Experiment Station - Thursday, July 12.

38 head -- 12 yearling Hampshire rams, 7 yearling Hampshire ewes - 14 yearling Suffolk rams, 5 yearling Suffolk ewes.

10:30 a.m. - Short program on sheep raising.

(Lunch available near by.)

1:00 p.m. - Sale starts -- W. L. Dameron, Vienna, Auctioneer.

(All sheep are University-raised -- All times Central Standard.)

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